

THE AMERICAN

# LEGION

MAGAZINE

JULY 1951

15¢

## RETURN OF THE WAR SWINDLERS

*By Clarence Woodbury*

## When You Outlive Your Job

*By Norman Ford*





The Beer that made Milwaukee Famous

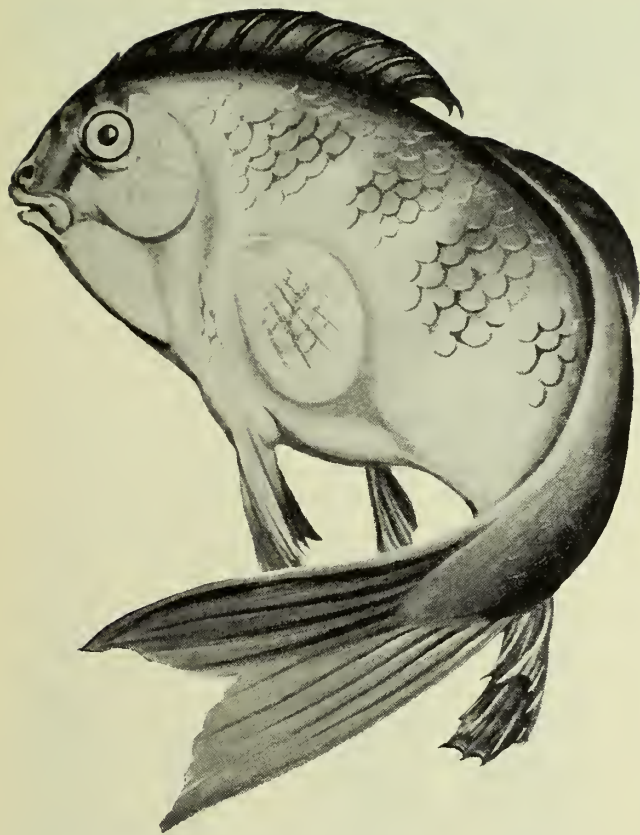


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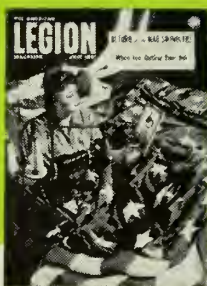
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The modern day Betsy Ross portrayed on this month's cover reflects the thoughts of many mothers this Fourth of July. Wally Richards got the idea for this cover from a trip he had made through a flag factory. Intrigued as he was by the flag production, he was impressed, too, by the women's faces, and the many pictures of loved ones they had near their work benches.

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# The American LEGION Magazine

VOL. 51 No. 1



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# Unfurl the Symbol of Our FREEDOM!

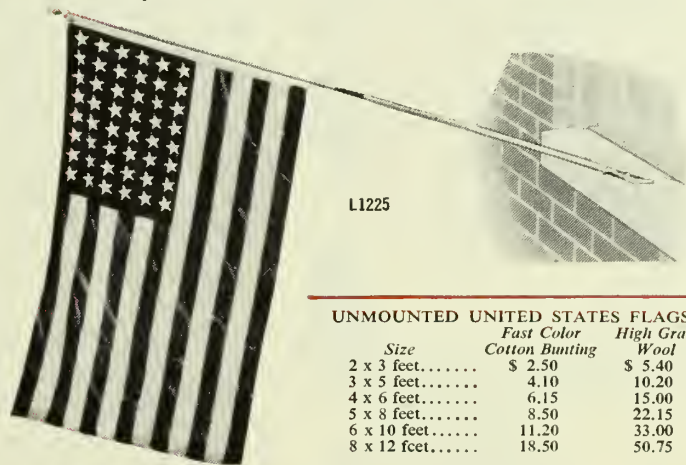
School Flags • Street Flags  
Window Flags • Lawn Flags • Unmounted Flags

All patriotic citizens should recognize the value of displaying the FLAG OF OUR COUNTRY. Seeing the Flag unfurled stimulates thought of what it represents—A NATION—OUR NATION—THE LAND OF THE FREE.

NOW, more than ever before, there is a need for patriotic expression of love for country. Every member of The American Legion and The American Legion Auxiliary should have and display the American Flag.

An ideal community service project is the presentation of Flags to churches, school class rooms and schools. Flags are also available for use in your own home, for your office, for your lawn, your windows and for street decoration. Posts are urged to appoint a special committee to inaugurate a Community Flag Program.

Our nation's symbol, THE FLAG OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, is available in two outstanding qualities and in several types and sizes. Display your Flag on patriotic holidays and EVERY DAY.



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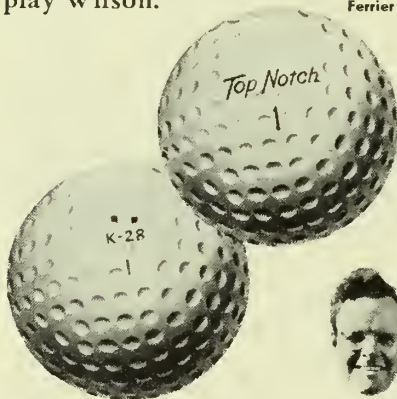
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# Sound Off!



Writers must give name and address. Name withheld if requested. So many letters are being received it is not possible to promise answers. Keep your letters short. Address: Sound Off, The American Legion Magazine, 530 Fifth Ave., New York 19, N. Y.

## TRUMAN VS. MacARTHUR

Sir: Legionnaires must surely be divided on so controversial a matter as the dismissal of General MacArthur. I am shocked that the Legion's voice should be raised so unequivocally against the President, and while I may be alone, maintain that it is healthy for the man serving forty-eight stars to tell the five stars where to get off.

A. Eric Bubeck  
Muhlenberg College  
Allentown, Pennsylvania

## MacARTHUR VS. TRUMAN

Sir: I have always looked upon The American Legion as the foremost fortress opposing communism in these United States. I therefore am sure that the Legion will come to the rescue of the greatest patriot and soldier this country has ever had, General Douglas MacArthur. The General's record speaks for itself. President Truman has gone too far this time. The American people are fed up with Truman and his phony baloney.

Ralph A. Packard, Jr.  
Bronx, New York City



## ANOTHER APPROACH

Sir: This is the first letter I've written about the Washington mess, the MacArthur firing and other matters that make me sore as a boil. I have a better idea. So I don't forget, I'm keeping a list of every public official, from top to bottom, who had anything to do with corruption and what I consider treason. From now on I'm missing no elections, and I'll have my list to remind me. Also, I'll see to it that I get many others to vote with me.

Name Withheld  
Louisville, Kentucky

## URGES OTHER MAGAZINES TO EXPOSE REDS

Sir: As a WW I veteran, U. S. Regular Army, I wish to comment on *Where the Curtain Falls*, in the May issue. It is indeed strange how often, after someone has written an article depicting the unspeakable conditions in countries dominated by Stalin and his cohorts, that the author shortly thereafter dies. More articles about communism should be published in

all magazines read by the general public, to wake them up before it is too late.

Elmer M. Isberg  
Laramie, Wyoming

▼ It is surprising to us, too, that so many national magazines adopt a head-in-sand attitude toward the biggest problem of the day.

Editors



## ARE GOATS SINKERS?

Sir: The story in your May number, *Pedro the Gambler*, by Jim Kjelgaard, is very good but I will say that Mr. Kjelgaard does not know his goats. We have never heard of a goat that could swim. They go to the bottom in water over their head like a rock.

S. C. Rountree  
Ashford, Alabama

▼ Mr. Rountree's criticism brought the following from Jim Kjelgaard:

The idea for that story came while I was in Old Mexico in 1950. Standing on the banks of the Sabinas River, I watched a goat herder shoo his whole flock across and none of them sank like rocks. Maybe some goats can't swim, but in my opinion they are the ignorant, unambitious type.

## REEKING!

Sir: Your magazine has been coming to my home for some time, and I ask that it be discontinued at once. I read the May issue, and never have I found a magazine reeking with more hatred, fear of the Reds, and tarnished brass Fascism (sic). No, I am not a Communist, but just an average American citizen who loves good literature and who abhors your brand of Americanism.

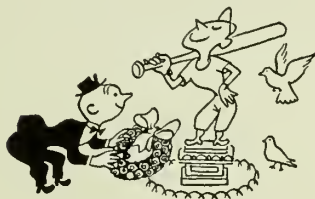
Charles W. Huber  
Baltimore, Maryland

## NOT 100%

Sir: A crafty bit of political propaganda was cleverly inserted in an article on income taxes in your March issue. The statement was printed on page 17 and is as follows: "Agreeing on the principle that we all have to pay more taxes, and being 100 percent unified on the purpose for which the money is being spent . . ." This could mean that every Legionnaire is 100 percent for underwriting socialism in England, communism in Yugoslavia, a

dictatorship in Spain, and in addition buying off most of the politicians in most every country in the world. We could include many other items, such as large farm payments which make our food bill outrageous, and a few RFC loans to members of political machines. As one member of The American Legion, I am not 100 percent for the way our tax money is being spent by our government.

**Horace O. Ellsworth**  
Sacramento, California



### HE TORE TED APART

Sir: In your April issue you printed an article entitled *Wanted: A Mr. Baseball* by a Mr. Ernie Harwell. You should have your heads examined and Mr. Harwell should be cremated. I cannot understand why he would mention Ted Williams as a likely Mr. Baseball and then proceed to tear him apart. The mere mention of his name by Mr. Harwell showed that he considers Ted at least above average. Why then must he tear him down so? It would have been better had he excluded Ted from his article. In modern baseball Ted ranks second to none. He is the only active ball player with a lifetime average over .350, the only active ball player to hit over .400, and the only active ball player who can approach the Babe in greatness in any department.

**J. J. Yeager**  
Columbus, Ohio

### KOREAN ROTATION AGAIN

Sir: I have heard a lot of talk on the radio about the rotation plan for the fighting troops in Korea. I also have heard that men here in Japan with over 36 months duty will also be rotated. Well, what about us fellows that were wounded in Korea and are stationed here in Japan? Many of us were sent to Korea straight from the States and many of us don't have much combat time. Will we be on rotation too?

Name withheld  
APO San Francisco

▼ No. A wound does not mean rotation if soldier had only brief time in Korea.  
**Editors**

### CIVIL SERVICE PREFERENCE

Sir: I read Sam Stavisky's *Does Veterans Preference Cripple Our Civil Service?* in the May issue. He really put the finger on why we need a stronger—not a weaker—preference law. However, please tell me this—what good is preference to non-disabled veterans when disabled veterans get absolute preference. It's canceled out, isn't it.

**J. H. McVeigh**  
Chicago

▼ Unavoidably, top preference to disabled veterans means that in many instances a disabled vet will get a job a non-disabled vet wants. But it does not

"cancel out" lesser preferences. In Federal service, for every three disabled veterans employed there are fifteen non-disabled veterans and 22 non-veterans.

**Editors**

... In our Post Office a man with a 30% disability got a job ahead of another with an 80% disability. Should this be?

(Name withheld by request)  
New York State

▼ You might as well measure distance by the gallon as measure unemployment by medical disability percentages. A man with a 10% medical disability, with a face scarred by wounds, may find it harder to get and keep a good job than another with a 100% medical disability that is concealed. In the absence of any fair measure of "employment disability" the Federal government, at least, gives disabled vets equal preference over others, rates them among themselves according to their examination grades. Though this is imperfect, any alternative would create as many difficulties as it might solve.

**Editors**



### GOOD INVESTMENT

Sir: Many thanks for the picture and caption in the May issue on the Booker T. Washington memorial half dollar. The principal objective in our 1951 drive is to fight communism. Congress authorized us to sell these half-dollars (legal tender) at a premium and we will use this money raised to carry on the fight. These coins aren't available at the banks, but only through the Booker T. Washington Birthplace Memorial, Booker Washington Birthplace, Virginia. Your readers desirous of obtaining the coin may do so by sending a dollar to this address.

**S. J. Phillips, President**  
Booker Washington Birthplace, Virginia

### PROTEST MEDAL

Sir: I want to register vigorous dissent to the action of the American Legion in conferring its Gold Merit Medal on Dictator Franco. True, he opposes communism, but he also suppresses freedom of speech, freedom of the press, and freedom of religion; and he gave every possible aid and comfort to Hitler and Mussolini in World War II.

**Clifford P. Morehouse,**  
Editor, *The Living Church*  
New York City

Sir: A recent AP dispatch said that General Franco had been given the National Commander's Medal of Appreciation. The article went on to say that Franco was given this award for his "long stand against communism." If this be the criterion, similar awards could well be made posthumously to Hitler and Mussolini, not to mention present day dictator Peron of Argentina.

**John J. Jones**  
Waynesboro, Georgia

# Bite's Out



# Pleasure's In!

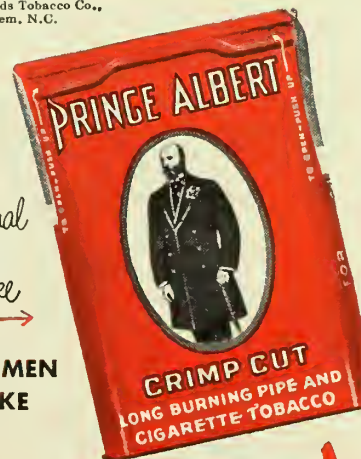
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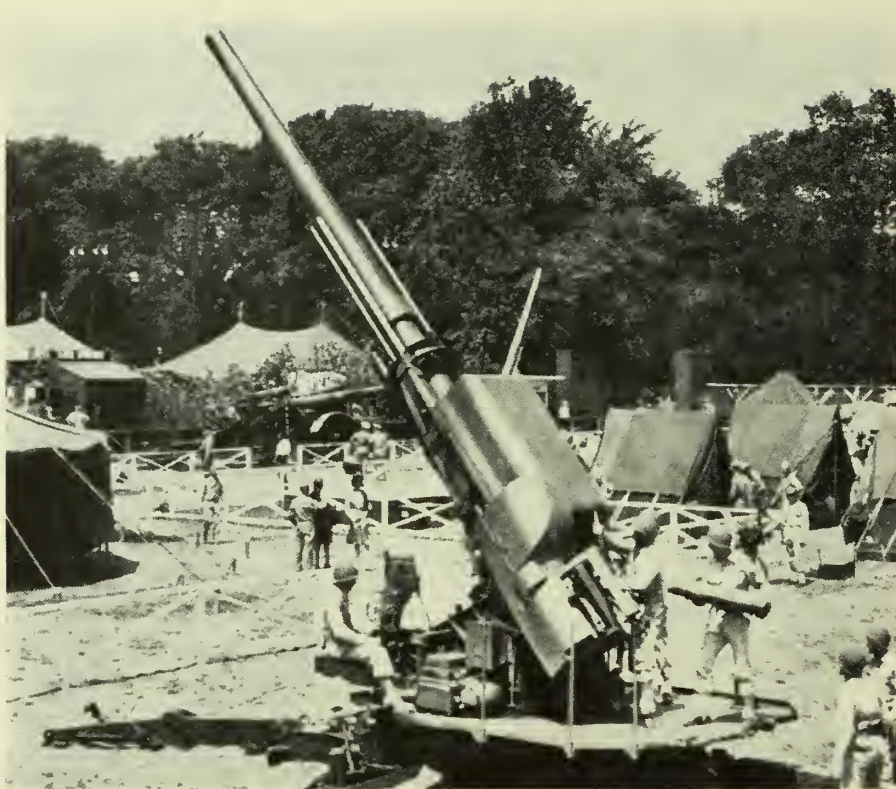


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## New Gun Director Is Good News for the Country

**Call to Arms.** Once again the research and manufacturing of the Bell System are mighty weapons in the defense of the country.

More than twelve hundred projects for the armed forces were completed in the last war. Many new assignments are now being rushed to completion. This new Fire Control System is already in production.

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The Bell Telephone Laboratories, who do the research and development, work hand-in-hand with the Western Electric Company, the Bell System's own manufacturing unit.

**Service and Security.** For many years this close, efficient association of research, development, and manufacture has helped to give this country the best telephone service. It is now helping to give the nation the world's best fighting weapons.

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## THE Editor's Corner

### EASY-GOING CONTEST

If you are an active Legionnaire you've certainly tried to sell the organization to other veterans. That, of course, makes you a salesman since you had to present an argument that would overcome a prospect's sales resistance. ("I never join organizations." "What has the Legion ever done for me?" "I'm going to join up later on but not right now." "I don't believe in The American Legion." And so on.) Now, what we're interested in are sales talks that have proved most effective in getting veterans to join our organization. We'd like to hear from member getters who will tell us their "trade secrets" so they can be used by other Legionnaires. Just write out your sales talk—the one that has been most effective—and send it to *The American Legion Magazine*, 580 Fifth Avenue, New York 19, N. Y. We'll pay \$50 for any we use.

### NO HARMONICA PLAYING AROUND HERE

This is going to be mighty sad news for lovers of fine music, but Larry Adler ain't a-comin' home. Larry, in case you've forgotten, is the skinny guy with the Eddie Cantor eyes, who toots a mouth-organ for a living. Some time back, teamed up with a fellow named Draper, a hooper, Adler brought suit against Mrs. John T. McCullough, of Greenwich, Conn., because she questioned the propriety of having them perform there because of alleged ties with pro-red outfits. The result was that the McCulloughs were tied up in a lawsuit that cost them almost everything they owned. Public opinion went against the harmonica blower and the hooper, and Adler apparently felt it was a good idea to get out of the country. Now he's in England, and recently the *New York Times* carried a lengthy article about him which would make your heart bleed. Seems he's being persecuted, and his agent can't get bookings for him. The *Times* sadly reports: "While he was away, the newspapers, columnists, radio commentators and war veterans organizations that had taken up the accusation and supported the accuser stepped up their campaign to such an extent that he was advised by some of his associates not to come home." Excellent advice!

### UNRAVELING A MYSTERY

People find it hard to understand how we lost China to the Soviet when only six years ago this nation of 400,000,000 was our staunch ally. If you want a simple explanation of this read Freda Utle's *The China Story*, published by the Henry Regnery Co. It doesn't make pleasant reading to learn how we were sold out by people inside our own government as well as by other furtive characters bent

on handing China to the communists. However, you might as well know the score. Some of the people responsible are still doing business at the same old stand. And read what Miss Utley says about the help given the reds by certain book reviewers.

### CROSSROADS OF HISTORY

For thousands of years that part of the world now officially known as Israel has been a focus of events that have shaped the destiny of mankind. Birthplace of religions and a center of battles, the Holy Land has always been important in world history. Now, again, it is the center of tensions, located as it is between the West and a menacing Russia. You will understand this disturbing situation better when you read *Israel Vs. the Soviet* on page 18. Along with this article we'd like to recommend some extra-curricular reading, a recent booklet entitled *What the Jews Really Believe* by Rabbi Philip D. Bernstein. Published by Farrar, Straus and Young, Inc., and selling for \$1.25, this book is one of the finest contributions we've seen to interfaith understanding.

### MIGHTY TOUGH, COMRADES

This is going to be hard to take, Legionnaires, but we won't be seeing any "American" communists at the National Convention. The reason is, party commissars have ordered their red robots to boycott Florida, and particularly Miami Beach, because of what they call "white chauvinism." That's Kremlin gobbledegook meaning that communists are supposed to pretend they love Negroes, and if they put on a good enough act some Negroes will be foolish enough to fall for it. (See *Why the Negroes Won't Buy Communism* in last month's issue.) Anyway, the reds in this country who have made enough money under capitalism to toss it around at luxury resorts, are now forbidden to spend any of their wealth at Miami. However, don't let it spoil your Convention.

### A MEDAL FOR ABC

"For their courageous stand in resisting organization pressure," the American Broadcasting Company recently accepted a special George Foster Peabody Award.

All Legionnaires will be interested in the background of this "honor" bestowed on ABC since it was made clear that the organization they had in mind was The American Legion. Seems that the network "refused to be stampeded" into taking action against certain radio performers. (See our article *How the Reds Invaded Radio* in our December issue.)

Now how come the award? Possibly there's a clue in the fact that the presentation was made by Edward Weeks. It just so happens that Weeks is editor of *The Atlantic Monthly*. It also just so happens that his magazine is the creature of the publishing outfit of Little, Brown & Co. It also just so happens that Little, Brown turns out the books of such people as Owen Lattimore, Howard Fast, Albert Maltz, etc. (See *Why You Buy Books That Sell Communism* in our January issue.)

It is, for a certainty, a small world.

All That The Name Implies  
In Performance and Dependability ...

# CHAMPION

## Spark Plugs



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CHAMPION SPARK PLUG COMPANY, TOLEDO 1, OHIO

Listen to CHAMPION ROLL CALL . . . Harry Wismer's fast sportscast Friday nights, over ABC network

The American Legion Magazine • July, 1951 • 7

# SWITCH TO

NEED

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The Thoroughbred  
of Pipe Tobaccos



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You bet it pays to switch to Kentucky Club. It's the thoroughbred of pipe tobaccos—choice white Burley specially blended to give you a mild, smooth smoke with grand taste and aroma. In addition, every package of Kentucky Club contains a valuable Dividend Coupon. Save these Coupons and get your choice of fine pipes at *big savings*. Beautiful pipes of imported briar made by expert craftsmen. 14 shapes. Do these two things today. Buy your first tin of Kentucky Club. Mail coupon for free catalog.



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Please send—free—Kentucky Club Catalog.

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## PRODUCTS PARADE

A sampling of items which are in process of development or are coming on the market. Mention of products in no way constitutes an endorsement of them, since in most cases they are described as represented by manufacturers.



### Water-Conditioned Mattress

An inflatable mattress for outdoor use which can be filled with water for coolness is being offered by Bilnor Corp., 53-06 Grand Ave., Maspeth, L. I., N. Y. Made of Vinylite, the mattress, which is five feet long and two feet wide, has four long chambers. Built-in molded plugs permit these chambers to be filled with water, while adjacent chambers are filled with air. Only two gallons of water are needed to fill the mattress, or it can be used without water. The price is \$15.

### Lightweight Colt

A new streamlined, lightweight automatic pistol, designed along the same lines as the Government Model .45, standard side arm of the services, has been placed on the market by Colt's Manufacturing Co., of Hartford, Conn. Called the Colt Commander, the new handgun weighs only 26½ ounces, compared to the 39 ounces of the standard .45. Weight reduction is made possible through the use of a lightweight metal called Coltallo. Price of the Commander is \$65.



### How to Smoke a Ham

Once it used to be necessary to use a smokehouse and weeks of time to smoke meats. Now, we are told, you can smoke meat while you wait, over an outdoor grill. This is accomplished by a product called Smokin' Hickory Wood Disks, made by Carya Hickory Industries, Stamford, Conn. These are nothing but disks of hickory, as you might gather, but they are specially selected from young trees said to be chock-full of aromatic stuff.

When writing to manufacturers concerning items described here kindly mention that you read about them in The American Legion Magazine

They are simply poured out of the bag on a bed of charcoal and give out with that old-time hickory flavor. The price of a bag said to be enough for 10 to 15 broilings is \$2.95 postpaid.

### Pour on the Sandpaper

A novel way of sanding surfaces is made possible through a new product called Liquid Sandpaper. Although a non-abrasive, it is said to do an effective job of dulling the gloss of enamel, varnish, lacquer, etc., by merely rubbing with a cloth. It is also described as good for cleaning hardwood floors, removing discolorations from linoleum and otherwise doing the same work done by conventional sandpaper. However, according to the manufacturer, Liquid Sandpaper does it faster. The manufacturer is General Liquids Corp., 5140 Reisterstown Road, Baltimore 15, Md. The product sells for 79¢ a pint at paint stores. Larger sizes are available.



### Gas Cap, New Style

A new self-locking, theft-proof cap for auto gasoline tanks has been announced by FM Industries, Inc., Box 1313, New York City 17. Because of its unique "spring hatch" opening, it requires no key. The nozzle of the gas hose opens it up, and when the nozzle is withdrawn the cap seals itself. The cap, called Gas Guard, can be installed in a few seconds by anyone without the use of tools. It locks in place instantly and cannot be lost or misplaced since it is never removed from the car. The retail price is \$2.50.

### For Sticky Windows

A new device to open balky windows is the Window Wonder Tool being introduced by Rene-Craft Products, Wilmette 49, Illinois. Selling for 98¢ postpaid, this gadget has a flat, triangular head with what the manufacturer calls "double radius" teeth. Jabbed into window frames this tool works loose dried paint or whatever else is causing the window to stick.

# “We Can WIN on These Terms!”



HERE IS YOUR FOURTH OF JULY SPEECH

*Read it, remember it, deliver it!*

By CLARENCE MANION

**N**OT LONG AGO I was driving through a dense fog. Eventually I found myself following a car whose driver obviously either knew the way or had an unusual ability to see clearly. Anyway, the only thing visible to me was his tail light—and this I could see only when I was at dangerously close range. Then he stopped suddenly and without warning, and the result was disastrous to both of us. This experience reveals much about the responsibility of leadership, particularly at a time and place in history when those who follow you can see only you and nothing else.

The American people today are enveloped in an impenetrable fog of misunderstanding about the nature and purpose of our American political institutions. The fog has developed and deepened progressively during the past twenty-five years until today it is absolutely impenetrable.

Today, as during this whole unfor-

tunate period of progressive misunderstanding the only body in the country that has shown any sustained interest in clarifying the subject of Americanism has been The American Legion.

Whether you know it or not, your Americanization Program is the only beacon visible through the fog of misunderstanding. Patriotic Americans, searching earnestly for a clear understanding of American institutions, can only follow closely after your tail light. And they *are* following it, which means that your Americanization program must keep going at top speed. If you stop, or veer off in the wrong direction, the result will be disastrous.

How did we get involved in this fog? The fact is that we fabricated the fog ourselves. We have spent huge sums of money on an educational system which has schooled our generation in all the arts, sciences and skills except the most important one of all, namely, the nature and

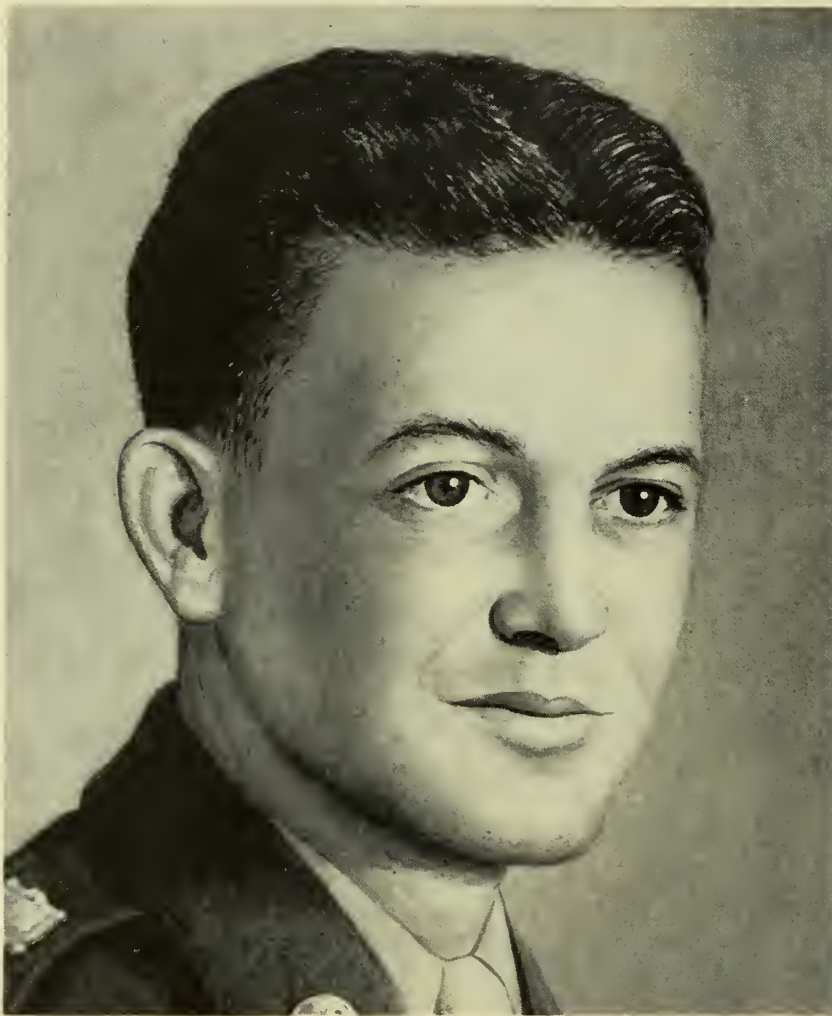
purpose of the American political system. We have not only failed to teach Americanism, but we have permitted the teachers to distort and deprave it to the point where old-fashioned American patriotism is a thing of scorn and derision in our best intellectual and academic circles.

At this point permit me to read a portion of a letter written recently by National Commander Cocke, to all of our Post Commanders throughout the country. “No Legionnaire need be told of the distance we have already traveled along the road toward socialism in the United States. The condition which we now face largely is the result of insidious infiltration of anti-American, actually subversive, doctrines in our schools, colleges and universities over a period of twenty-five years. This is a battle for the minds of our children. Inasmuch as educational institutions are the most important base from which anti-Americanism thinking springs, they should receive primary consideration.” There is no question whatever about the complete truth of this letter. As a result of this misguided teaching, more than one entire generation has been conditioned to resist any inclination toward American patriotism and to apologize for the American system of Constitutional limitations. The climactic misunderstanding of American principles comes at the most critical hour of our history (*Continued on page 48*)

## ABOUT THE AUTHOR



Clarence Manion, Dean of the College of Law of Notre Dame University, delivered a longer version of this speech before the National Executive Committee on May 3rd. Following it he received an ovation which lasted several minutes. This remarkable reaction suggested that all Legionnaires would be interested in this message which presents in concise form a time-tested answer to communism. Dean Manion's recent book *The Key to Peace* is based on the same premise as his talk, and is recommended to all Americans.



## Medal of Honor



Master Sergeant Travis Watkins, of Gladewater, Texas—Medal of Honor. On September 3, 1950, near Yongsan, Korea, Sergeant Watkins was wounded and paralyzed from the waist down. Ordering his squad to pull out and leave him, he stayed behind and died covering their withdrawal.

Sergeant Watkins gave his life for freedom. What can you do?

This. You can begin today to do your share in defense of the country he defended far "above and beyond the call of duty" by buying more . . . and more . . . and more United States Defense\* Bonds.

For your Defense Bonds strengthen America. And if you will make our country strong enough now, American boys may never have to give their lives again. Defense is *your* job, too.

Remember that when you're buying bonds for national defense, you're also building a personal reserve of cash savings. Remember, too, that if you don't save *regularly*, you generally don't save at all. So go to your company's pay office—now—and sign up to buy Defense Bonds through the Payroll Savings Plan. Don't forget that now

*every United States Series E Bond you own* automatically goes on earning interest for 20 years from date of purchase instead of 10 years as before. This means, for example, that a Bond you bought for \$18.75 can return you not just \$25 but as much as \$33.33! For your country's security, and your own, buy U. S. Defense Bonds now!

***\*U.S. Savings Bonds are Defense Bonds - Buy them regularly!***



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# The Prisoner

By WILL R. BIRD

JOSEPH saw the German grab his wife. When he protested the officer threatened to shoot him.



The German officer was no good, but the Frenchmen realized justice had to be done.

**T**

HERE WAS JULY heat but the air was gusty and little billows rolled along grain tops in the fields outside Hembrie. Jim Bentick tingled with anticipation as he stepped from the train at the village. It was five years since he had been billeted there for three exciting nights, and he was anxious to see if some of the remembered spots had survived the war.

Everything seemed new around the railway depot, and it shouted of recent erection. He recalled the old building, and its long gray lichened roof that had a shell rift across which pigeons had to flutter to continue their strut beyond. There was no taxi in sight so he hefted his grip and, walking briskly, soon reached the *estaminet* that was the center of Hembrie.

Madame sat by the door where Bentick had expected to see her. He addressed her with his fluent French of which he was quite proud. She stared at him blankly as he called her by name, then shrugged.

"Many who come say they were here in war days," she sighed, "but I do not pretend to remember faces or names. What is it you wish?"



"NO ONE will remember there ever was a prisoner," the dark one said. "I will also do the burying."

(continued)

## The Prisoner

"Food, and the big room. Is it empty?"

"It is." Madame pointed toward the stairway. "If you have been, you can find it for yourself. Then you can have a dinner of eggs and potatoes."

"Thank you," said Bentick cheerfully. He went up the ancient stairs, two at a time, so that he was puffing when he stood in the room and saw again the massive wooden bed in which he had slept three nights during the last week of July, 1944.

He opened the window, though the aroma of the room pleased him. It was as he remembered, the scent of France, a concoction of rose leaves, sandal wood and grenadine. Little pictures of several saints still glittered on the wall. Some medals struck for pilgrimages hung from silver chains.

He went down to his luncheon. A plump girl was placing bread and butter on a table for him. She carried

in the food as if she had just eaten a hearty meal and wanted rest more than anything else. Bentick ignored her but he could not refrain from speaking to madame who sat ponderously in her big chair.

"Was Hembrie damaged much by the war?" he asked.

"Not too much," said madame. "The school, the depot and some houses."

"Your mayor was a little man with a black beard. Is he still here?"

"Certainly." Madame slapped at a fly that bothered her.

"I remember that we gave him cigars," said Bentick. "But I came mostly to see Joseph Dugas, who had a big farm at the crossroads. Is he there?"

Madame crossed herself hastily. "They are burying him now," she said tersely.

"What?" Bentick pushed back his chair. "When did he die?"

"Two days ago. He was not sick long."

"Isn't that the devil! Really I'm sorry. I came almost entirely to see him. It's not likely you know it, but we left a prisoner with him for over-night, and the fellow escaped."

"I heard about it," murmured madame. The girl entered and handed her a basin of peas which she wedged in the folds of her large white apron and began shelling industriously. "The village knew of it."

Bentick soon finished eating. "I think I will go to the funeral," he said.

Madame nodded. She crossed herself again and said a prayer as he went out.

The funeral was over and people were on their way back from the cemetery as Bentick reached the crossroads.

The day was getting hot now, and the road was dusty. Everyone moved slowly, talking in subdued tones. They were mostly old men and women, dressed in their Sunday best, the women showing much black satin.

farm," said Bentick, "and Joseph did not like him."

"How would he?" snapped madame. "Joseph was but newly married and the Boche kissed the bride each morning. When Joseph protested the Wurtemburger said he'd have him shot."

"No wonder Joseph hated him," said Bentick. "I guess I'll rest a while."

He went up to his room, kicked off his shoes and stretched on the soft bed. The pink muslin curtains, tied with silk ribbon, stirred in tiny flap-pings. Noises of the village climbed in the window, muted and seductive. He dozed, and when he awoke it was dark.

Madame was waiting for him when he went down and his table was ready. The maid walked in with a bowl of soup as soon as he sat down.

"Do you recall Louis Dugas, a brother to Joseph?" asked madame. "Louis lived beyond the crossroads. A man with much hair in his ears."

Bentick tried to think. "No," he said. "I don't think I knew him."

"No matter anyhow," said madame. "He is here and wants to see you when you have eaten."

The man appeared as Bentick finished his meal. He stood and walked like a farmer full of hard years, and he still wore his Sunday black. He shook hands and bowed with some ceremony as madame introduced him.

"It seems to me," he said, "that the hand of God has brought you here at this time."

"I'm afraid," said Bentick, "that I don't understand. I just came to have a look around Hembrie, and to talk with Joseph."

"If we can move to the privacy of madame's parlor it will be better," said Louis. He waited until they were seated then hunched forward in his chair as if he dreaded what he must say. "You were the officer with the tanks?"

"That's right," said Bentick. "We stayed here three days, waiting for reinforcements. I was billeted in this *estaminet*."

"You knew the Wurtemburgers had been driven from here before you came?"

"Yes," said Bentick. "We heard much about them."

"You knew one of their officers was billeted at Joseph's farm?"

"I did. We captured the man the day we left, not twenty kilometers from here."

"And you brought him back to the village?"

"Yes. We hadn't any arrangements for prisoners, and he seemed important, so we brought him here in a

jeep and I asked Joseph to keep him in his root cellar overnight."

"Then you were angry when you returned and found he had escaped?"

"Naturally I did not like it. I'd told our major about the prisoner and I had to do some hard explaining. I still can't understand how he got away."

"It must have seemed strange," agreed Louis.

"Joseph acted as if he hated the fellow, too?"

"Be assured he did," said Louis quickly. "The Wurtemburger was always telling Joseph that he was stupid. He also kissed Joseph's wife, and he newly married. It was not in a manner to make Joseph like him."

"Then how did he let the man escape? That root cellar had a door a dozen men could not break."

"It still has," said Louis. He twisted uneasily in his chair as if he did not know what next to say.

"Did Joseph kill him?" asked Bentick. "You can talk freely for it does not matter now."

"I think you accused him of it at the time," said Louis. "No, he did not kill him."

"Did he hide him in another place?"

"He did," admitted Louis, and he began looking at the floor.

"Then," demanded Bentick, "what did happen to the Wurtemburger, finally?"

Louis moistened his lips with his tongue. "Nothing happened to him," he said, "he is still a prisoner."

Bentick stared unbelievably until Louis' long weathered face seemed to flicker under the ceiling light. A sudden dread of uncomfortable things to happen spread over him like a chill.

"That's a hell of a thing," he said.

Louis looked up with desperation in his gaze. "I came," he said, "to see if you would take him away."

"Me!" blurted Bentick. "Me? Not on your life."

"But," (Continued on page 59)



All of them smelled strongly of soap superimposed on the odors of the farm.

No one spoke to Bentick and he went back to the *estaminet*. It would be better, he thought, to wait a day before making the rounds of places he had known. Madame was still by the door. She looked up at him.

"Is it over so soon?" she asked.

"Yes," he nodded. "I was too late."

"My legs trouble me," said madame, "or I would have gone. Joseph was not a smart man, but he was a good one."

"He did not get on with the Germans, so he told me?"

"Small wonder," said madame peevishly. "It was too much. There were regulations for this and for that. Every day a new one posted to be read. And men billeted with you whether you had accommodation or not."

"The Wurtemburger officer we took prisoner was billeted at Joseph's



# RETURN *of the* WAR SWINDLERS

By CLARENCE WOODBURY

**This is something you can't laugh off. The thieves described here are taking your money as they exploit our men who are fighting and dying.**

**T**HE VULTURES are back again. After World War II, most of those scoundrels who line their pockets with long green during periods of national emergency disappeared from public view. Some of them took up residence in sunny California or on Florida's golden strand, while others traveled abroad or settled down in penthouses or luxury hotels to wait for another war. A few of the unluckier ones were retired, against their wishes, in our better penitentiaries.

But they're back again now. Car-rion always attracts vultures and today, with the nation once more get-

ting on a war footing, the easy-money birds have reappeared from all points of the compass. They are not a pretty crowd and they don't smell good. They include the profiteer and the hoarder, the speculator and the five-percenter, the grifter and grafter, the black marketer and his gray side-kick. It would be nice to pretend they don't exist at all, but they're here once more and we've got to face it.

You don't have to be a Sherlock Holmes to detect this. Every day right in our own home towns most of us see or hear about defense chiselers at work. But what you are aware of close at hand is nothing compared to

what you'll discern over America as a whole if you care to do a little investigating.

I know this is true because I have just completed a personal, one-man survey of gouging in various parts of the country. Without wearing gum-shoes or attempting to obtain legal evidence against anybody, I merely talked with prominent men in many different fields of industry, and with some of the top officials responsible for enforcing the Government's economic controls.

The information which I gathered from these sources was not always sensational in itself, but when pieced



SOME OF THE SLICK



IN THE electronics field, profiteering dealers have bought up key components, creating artificial scarcities. The hoarders get fantastic prices.



**THESE SOLDIERS** don't realize it as they advance in Korea, but they are making it possible for crooks to make a killing.

grave a threat to national security as the reds themselves. If that sounds like a strong statement, remember that wars are fought with dollars as well as guns and ships and planes. Already the American dollar is worth only half as much as it was in 1941. It is in serious danger of slipping further because of the enormous strain being put on our economy by the defense effort. It will surely continue to drop in value if we don't curb the host of profiteers, large and small, who are again on the loose.

Let us look first at some of the plain and fancy grabbing which these allies of Stalin are doing in the electronics industry. Electronic equipment has been placed high on the list of critical materials required for defense, but a man who holds an important position in the industry told me production of this vital equipment is being hampered and its price boosted to unreasonable levels by hoarders and speculators.

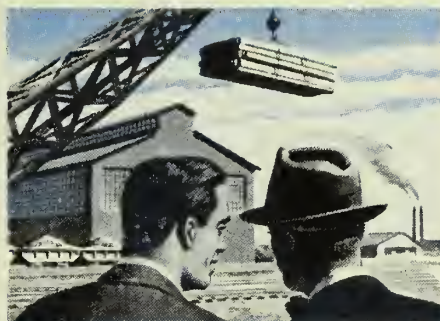
Just before the shooting started in Korea a year ago, he said, an industry trade show indicated there was a glut in many radio and television parts including condensers, tubes, resistors, controls, potentiometers and lead-in cable for TV sets. At another trade show held in August, however, a terrific scarcity had developed in most of these items and prices had shot sky high.

The scarcity was partially due to Government stock-

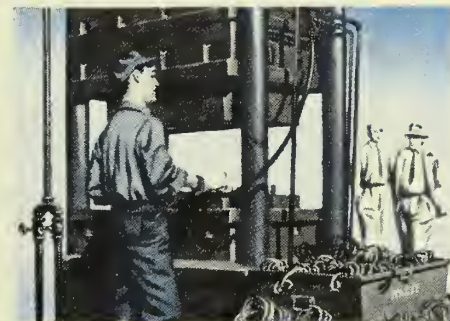
## RICKS BEING USED BY THE NEW CROP OF FAST-MONEY OPERATORS



**SPECULATORS** have made tires unnecessarily scarce. The desired size may be hard to get, but if a purchaser offers to pay enough, tires will be forthcoming.



**FLAGRANT** profiteering is going on in the metals industry. Phony contractors buy up steel and resell it at a huge markup to real contractors desperate for it.



**CERTAIN** plastics are becoming scarce and valuable. Dishonest fabricators deliberately waste much of their allotment, selling the scrap at exorbitant prices.

together it forms a shocking picture. During a period in which we have suffered more than 60,000 casualties in Korea and the average citizen is being pinched by taxes and asked to make personal sacrifices, greedy profiteers have sprung up in every state. They are not yet operating on as mammoth a scale as they did during the later years of WW II, but there is hardly an industry from buttons to steel or from hamburgers to Cadillacs that is free of them.

I am not referring to the legitimate merchant who tries to build up his inventory to a sufficient extent to stay in business or to the manufacturer who goes to unaccustomed lengths to obtain critical materials to fulfill war contracts. According to Government enforcement officials, between 95 and 99 percent of all American business men are honest and patriotic individuals who are doing their utmost to cooperate in the defense program.

But a small minority of slick operators are placing honest business men at a disadvantage, gumming the wheels of production machinery, and swindling all of us by their sharp practices. If we were living in normal times, we could possibly afford to tolerate these crooks, but in this critical era when we are trying desperately to arm ourselves against communist aggression, they present as

piling and big purchases by legitimate manufacturers in anticipation of war orders, my informant said, but only partially. Scores of speculators had snatched up everything they could lay hands on for hoarding, and are now reselling the equipment at enormous profits.

For example, precision resistors which formerly sold for about three cents each are now virtually unobtainable from the wholesalers who formerly handled them, but millions of resistors can be had from small jobbers and other middlemen at about 35 cents each—a profit of more than 1,000 percent.

But resistors are just one item on which smoothies are gleaning thousands in the electronics business. Speculation is going on in virtually every other kind of scarce equipment, I was told, and some small operators are getting big fast.

One hole-in-the-wall assembler in an eastern city recently ordered 35,000 control units of a certain type from a large manufacturing concern in the middlewest. The manufacturing firm raised its eyebrows, to say the least, because the assembler had never ordered more than 200 of the controls before. But before the order could be filled, the man called up and tried to increase it to 65,000. Obviously he wanted the controls (*Continued on page 43*)



ILLUSTRATED BY  
GEORGE WITHERS

# WHEN YOU OUTLIVE YOUR JOB

By NORMAN D. FORD

Some people look upon retirement as a calamity. Others embark on new lives and have more fun than they had in their younger days. Here's how they have figured it out.



**W**ILL YOUR retirement be successful?

Of course, there's no cure-all for the discontented idleness and insufficient income that plague so many people after they retire. But you can go a long way toward overcoming both simply by planning to retire in the right location.

Far too many men approach retirement convinced they have one leg already in the grave. In the majority of cases, this is rubbish. Most of us will have to retire at 65 now, not because we can't go on performing useful work long after that sixty-fifth birthday, but because Labor and Government say we must stop working at that age.

For proof of our ability to continue as useful and productive citizens long after passing 65, let's look back 60 years or so. For in 1890, before retirement plans were thought of, 68.2 percent of all men continued to work after they had reached 65; now, with our better health standards, only 45 percent do so.

The reason is, of course, that at present, most of those idle after pass-

ing 65 have been forced into retirement. And this percentage will continue to grow now that new pension schemes are announced almost daily.

Yet by turning this enforced idleness into profit-making time, the mistaken notion that you'll be entering the twilight of your years goes right out the window. For the long melan-

choly days of boredom which threaten most of us upon retirement can actually become the most opportune time of our lives.

How? Simply because at last you can realize that long-wished-for hobby shop, that boat rental, or that five-acre farm you've always wanted. Few of us haven't carried some such dream around in our mind for years. Earlier, you might have hesitated in trying to realize such an ambition because of the fear it might fail and leave you flat.

But age 65 brings with it the golden opportunity. For then, most of us will be receiving the small pension that can take all the risk out of our new venture. And if 68.2 percent of men in 1890 could go on working, there's no reason on earth why any reasonably healthy man can't do the same today, even while nursing a chronic ailment.

True, recipients of old-age pensions stand to lose these pensions during any month they make \$50 or more. But if the business fails, the pension



**THERE'S** no law that says you have to stay in the big city. Rural life can be wonderful.



is always there; and if the business succeeds, the pension won't be needed. Best thing for old-age pensioners, however, is to launch out into an uninsurable occupation such as agriculture, income from which does not disqualify you from continued pension receipt.

O.K. Eventually, you'll have to give it up. But for ten or even twenty years or more, you'll be able to fill that gap in life which our pension plans have forced to loom ahead as a dismal abyss of idleness and discontent. And when you do finally give it up, you'll really be in the twilight of life, not in the phony sunset dumped on us at midnight on our sixty-fifth birthday.

Since 1890, the steadily decreasing number of men working past age 65

live in the city, and we're in the great majority, would do well to think of a possible move to the country upon retirement.

For there, where the pace is slower, we can give ourselves an even break in launching into that new occupation. Another important point is that there are widespread demands for various trades and services in rural areas where there is not sufficient business available to warrant a younger man launching out. So without stealing anyone else's livelihood, an older man with a supplementary pension can often make himself a nice total income from a business that a man entirely dependent on it would consider altogether inadequate.

To many men, however, the idea of

soon, you may find their visits growing less and less frequent — sure, they're still good friends, but the common meeting ground will have gone.

On the other hand, a well chosen move to a new location favored by retired people can bring you many new friends, all retired themselves, all having similar leisure hours, and all living on similar-sized small incomes. There's no keeping up with the Joneses in a small Florida retirement neighborhood.

At the same time, if you choose the right place, you can get up to 20 percent more value from your retirement dollar and that raises a \$100 a month income to \$120. It can also increase your chances for being able to follow your favorite occupation and thus avoid the melancholy idleness so fatal to retirement. More important still, your move to another part of the country can bring you longer life and better health. But best of all, for people having an income too small to actually retire on at home, the extra values they can find in a new place in the sun may even raise their income so that retirement is possible after all.

Without hesitation, therefore, it is safe to say that the clue to successful living after you reach 65 lies largely in choice of a retirement location. With 3,036,746 square miles of habitable American territory to choose from extending all the way from the Hawaiian Islands across the Pacific coast, the Rockies, Great Plains, New England, and the Gulf Plain to Puerto Rico and the Virgin Isles, almost any combination of climate or setting can be yours. So let's take *(Continued on page 51)*



**BRISK** wintry winds, together with ice and snow, are a big help if you own a winter resort, but they can put a crimp in your budget and a kink in your back.

has paralleled the decline of our rural population and the growth of our urban communities. Sixty years ago, the older folk could still make themselves useful around the farm or village but in a modern city, elderly people are at a decided disadvantage, even if they are self-employed.

Yet the quiet rural communities are still there. And with the boom in farm incomes following the aids to agriculture, rural America is now as prosperous and up-to-date as most of our modern big cities. So those of us who

moving from the "old home town" neighborhood is unthinkable. Why, they say, we've lived here all our lives — all our friends are here too, and we'll need them more than ever as we grow older. Fine! But unless your friends are going to retire on a similar income to your own at about the same time, you're going to feel the pinch. For on the average retirement income, which is well below 50 percent of a workday paycheck, it's going to become impossible to keep up with neighbors who still are working. Very

# ISRAEL vs. THE SOVIET

Rebuffed by the people of Israel, the Soviet is becoming increasingly hostile toward all Jews, particularly those living behind the Iron Curtain.

By VICTOR LASKY



THE LOT of Jews in Russia was never a pleasant one. This print of Czarist days shows a Jew being assaulted by a mob in Kiev.



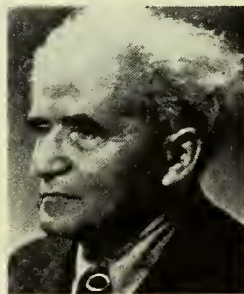
TODAY the Russians still persecute Jews. Here several Jews who learned about communism at first hand escape from Eastern Germany.

**T**HE COMMUNIST Big Lie technique, never a pretty thing to watch in operation, reached some new extremes in ugliness early this year. The victim this time was the tiny state of Israel. Despite its size (it is somewhat smaller than Massachusetts) and its scant population (less than Detroit's). Israel is the only functioning democracy in the Near East and a military power to be reckoned with in that part of the world. In recent months, a savage propaganda assault against Israel has been launched by the Soviet Union and its satellites. In a broadcast that sounded very much reminiscent of Goebbels, the Hungarian radio attacked "the international Jewish bourgeoisie and the international Jewish speculators who cooperate with the West German government." At the same time, the communists had the gall to accuse the Israeli government of acting like the nazis! They accused Prime Minister David Ben-Gurion of "cooperating with the nazi clique of Western Ger-

DAVID BEN-GURION, Prime Minister of Israel, appealed to Stalin to let Jewish citizens of the U.S.S.R. emigrate.

many in order to prepare a new slaughter of the Jews."

What has brought on this suddenly-stepped-up campaign? The answer is a simple one. For some time after the state of Israel was founded in 1948, the communists expected — or at least hoped—to conquer it from within. It is now sufficiently clear that they will not be able to do this. In the general elections to the Israeli Knesset (Parliament) in January, 1949, the communists got only 3.7 percent of the vote. (Out of 130 Knesset seats, the communists have three.) In the Municipal elections of November, 1950, they dropped to 2.4 percent. The Israeli trade unions, meanwhile, were loudly withdrawing from the com-



munist-dominated World Federation of Trade Unions. The government, strengthened by a \$100,-000,000 American loan, was accused by Russia of "cringing before Washington," and its Foreign Minister was called a "malicious babbler" and a "liar" by Moscow.

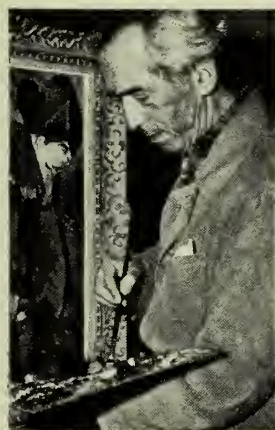
Unable to take over Israel through its own fifth columnists, Moscow was turning on the heat

from outside.

The Soviet Union followed the United States in granting recognition to the new State of Israel in the spring of 1948. During most of that year, the Soviets very ostentatiously boasted that they were the best friend of the new republic. Relations with the communist satellites were also quite friendly; some of the armament used in the early days of the Arab-Israel war had come from Czechoslovakia. In mid-1948, Russian prestige in Israel



IT IS EASY to see why the Soviet is interested in Israel. And the communists have served notice that they don't like the way Israel cooperates with the West.



RUBIN was brushed off by Romania's Ana Pauker.



FROM ALL OVER the world Jews have poured into Israel. This is a familiar scene at the waterfront of Haifa.

was almost as high as that of the United States.

But the experienced Zionists at the head of the Israeli government had no illusions about this "honeymoon." They knew that a whole generation of Russian Zionists had died in Stalin's forced labor camps. They knew that the communists had always regarded Zionism as a peculiarly vicious form of bourgeois nationalism, and that it was a criminal offense in Russia to advocate a Jewish State. They knew that this was hardly a firm basis on which to develop friendship with the Soviet Union. Even worse—in recent years there had been a long series of reports coming out of Russia about a new, government-encouraged anti-Semitism. To listen to the communists trumpeting their claims, one would think that the Soviet Union was the greatest champion of minority groups in all history. But here is what the American Jewish Committee reports in its *Year Book*:

"In the Soviet Union there are no longer any Jewish newspapers or

magazines, any Jewish schools, any Jewish welfare, fraternal, or social organizations; the existence of synagogues and religious communities outside of Moscow is dubious. In the satellite countries, all Jewish political groups, including the extreme left-wing Zionists, are prohibited. . . . Religious communities are still allowed to exist and to conduct religious services, if they closely follow the communist 'peace' propaganda. But religious practices are discouraged by the pressure of the government-manipulated public opinion. Religious thinking is considered reactionary.

"Anti-Semitism is still officially outlawed in all Soviet-dominated countries and open anti-Jewish demonstrations or riots are not reported. . . . But the campaign against 'Jewish nationalism' and 'Jewish cosmopolitanism' has some distinctly

anti-Jewish overtones. . . . In the Soviet Union, almost all Jews have disappeared from leading political, diplomatic, and military positions, and according to reliable reports, men of Jewish origin are banned from certain branches of the armed forces, of the civil service, and of some institutions of higher education."

With this information under their belts, it was hardly surprising that the more sophisticated Zionists were never too optimistic about establishing genuinely friendly relations with Stalin's Russia.

It was the intention, or at least the hope, of the Israeli government to steer clear of the cold war, to avoid taking sides. But the Russians, unfortunately, do not recognize neutrals in the cold war. From the first, there were faint rumblings of dissatisfaction with Israel in the Soviet press. At the end of 1948, when a series of diplomatic maneuvers suddenly brought the number of nations recognizing the new state up to thirty-five, the Russian newspapers failed even to mention the fact. That was an ominous sign.

There was another ominous sign at this time. The Soviet regime suddenly began stepping up its propaganda against Zionism. A government pamphlet outlining Russia's latest views on Palestine made its appearance, and 150,000 copies were quickly distributed in Moscow alone. The pamphlet defined Zionism as a "reactionary, anti-democratic trend of the Jewish bourgeoisie," and said that it "attempts to distract the Jewish toilers from the class struggle." Getting down to business, the pamphlet then made the wild charge, "The imperialists are striving to carve up Palestine into British and American spheres of influence." As a solution, it urged that Israel walk into the lion's den by signing "a friendship pact with the Soviet Union and the countries of the new democracy."

The breaking point, however, came in February, 1949, when the United States formally announced that it was making a loan of \$100,000,000 to Israel. Shortly after that happened, the Soviet minister to Israel was recalled to Moscow. The tempo of the anti-Zionist crusade was stepped up still further; it was now charged that,

by accepting the loan, Israel had made herself into an American colony. In a judicious attempt to be neutral, and perhaps with tongue in (Continued on page 53)



FEW JEWS get far in Russia today. An exception is Ilya Ehrenburg.



# THE BIGGEST LEAGUE

## LEGION JUNIOR BASEBALL LOOKS AT ITSELF, AFTER 25 YEARS

By ROBERT B. PITKIN

**I**N 1926, after an earlier trial start in South Dakota, The American Legion put into effect a national teenage baseball program, designed to offer organized, well-led baseball competition for boys during non-school months. The new American Legion Junior Baseball program's stated aim was to keep decent youngsters out of mischief and to help boys develop as citizens.

Fine aims, these. Question: Would such a program really achieve such aims?

### It Grew

Last year, as usual, Legion Junior Baseball was bigger than ever, and is again this year. As early as 1929, 100,000 boys were playing on Legion Post teams across the country. In 1947, 11,701 teams registered with national headquarters. Last year, 1950, an all-time high of 16,456 boy teams competed in Legion baseball. Last Labor Day weekend, 34,775 paying customers viewed the Legion's annual Little World Series in Omaha, Nebraska, where survivors of the season's tournaments played to determine the national Junior Baseball championship for 1950. Winner, for the second successive year, Oakland, California.

### It Made Ballplayers

Today, after 25 years, Legion Junior Baseball is an acknowledged cradle of major league stars. In 1928, then Baseball Czar Kenesaw Mountain Landis okayed major league underwriting of the Legion's big sectional and national tournaments, to the tune of \$50,000 guarantee-against-loss per year.

A good investment. Last year, priceless major league chattels from Legion Junior Baseball included such lights as Jim Konstanty and Vic Raschi (pitching duelists in the 1-0 World Series opener last October). Also, Stan Musial, Bob Feller, Ted Williams, Dom DiMaggio, Lou Boudreau, Yogi Berra, Hal Newhouser, Pete Reiser, Curt Simmons, Joe Gordon, Tommy Henrich, Jackie Jensen, Joe Page, Art Houtteman, George Kell, Dizzy Trout, Joe Dobson, Bobby Doerr, Mel Parnell, Johnny Pesky, Mike Garcia, Jim Hegan, Bob Lemon, Sid Hudson, Mickey Vernon, Lou Brissie, Gus Niarhos, Granny Hamner, Richie Ashburn, Roy Campanella, Pee Wee Reese, Alvin Dark, Bobby

Thomson, Sid Gordon, Willard Marshall, Warren Spahn, Marty Marion, Joe Garagiola, Grady Hatton, Ken Raffensberger, Phil Cavarretta, Bill Voiselle, Bob Dillinger, Ralph Kiner, Bill Werle, Wally Westlake, etc., etc., etc.

Altogether, last year, 270 ex-Juniors decorated major league rosters and thirty of the fifty men certified to play in last October's Yank-Philly World Series had sprung from Legion Junior play.

There were, in all organized major and minor league professional baseball, 4,620 one-time Legion Juniors.

### How About The Average Boy?

Lost in the hoopla of big money, big names and big figures have been the original aims of the Junior Baseball program. What was the effect on the *several million* lads who had batted, pitched and fielded on Legion Junior diamonds? The publicists and statisticians did not know.

### A Verdict

Only the thousands of Legion coaches, managers, committeemen and their co-sponsors who worked with the millions of boys in the cities, milltowns and farm areas knew. This spring a jury of experienced Junior Baseball men looked back upon a quarter century of Legion Junior Baseball and rendered a verdict.

Junior Baseball does the job, they said.

### Good and Valuable Citizens

Coach Charles Beasley, in Richmond, Va., had handled nearly 2,000 boys in twenty years and "never knew one to be in trouble." Bob Malcolm, in the small mining town of Curtisville, Pa., knew 200 boys and ex-boys to make the West Deer Township Post team in eighteen years. Sid Malcolm, "They were all kinds of boys, but I never knew any to get in trouble with police or courts. Without exception they are good and valuable citizens today—engineers, salesmen, teachers, accountants, a minister—and some pro ballplayers. . . . In War Two 98 percent qualified for service, from colonel on down."

In the border city of Laredo, said Texas Legion Junior Baseball Chairman J. E. McClain, the development of eight junior teams (*Continued on page 56*)

# IN THE WORLD



## MAN, BOY AND BASEBALL

**IN TRENTON, N. J.** Leon "Pete" Millington follows every word of his Legion Post 93 Junior Baseball Coach, Carl Palumbo. Palumbo played Junior ball himself in 1931-32, graduated from Wake Forest College, served in Army Air Force in War Two — now teaches in Trenton school system. Millington pitched on Trenton's National Champion Juniors in 1948, now attends Rider College.



COMMUNICATIONS room at Darmstadt, Germany, where messages are sent and received over a network of teletype machines.

# What Ever Happened to STRIPES?

No U.S. agency abroad is so distinctly American as this famous GI newspaper, still serving Americans overseas.

By J. ALVIN KUGELMASS

**P**UT YOUR THUMB on the map of England and your small finger far down as Trieste. Then fan out your remaining fingers across the continent. Within that sprawling span, crossing almost a dozen frontiers and sectors and several gigantic mountain ranges, *The Stars and Stripes* brings to the breakfast table of a calculated 100,000 Americans the free news of the world as they help hold down the Western Front in the cold war.

To the newspaperman familiar with distribution problems, this is an incredible daily feat. But to *Stars and Stripes*, which received its seasoning under four years of fire and dilapidated presses, it's a ho-hum business which

runs smoothly despite road blocks, language difficulties, shifts in the tense international scene, and sometimes a breakdown in its teletype room.

This strange adventure in publishing today occupies the most fabulous plant in the world, complete with swimming pool (little one for the kiddies), tennis courts, beautiful ex-nazi presses and an editorial policy that must walk a tightrope. For *Stripes* is the only newspaper, the legend goes, which can start a war. There is some basis to this legend, but more about that later on.

There was of course a *Stars and Stripes* published in Paris in WW I, from February 1918 to June 1919. The present S&S began operations in Northern Ireland on April 17, 1942, became a daily in London on November 2nd of that year, and has been in business ever since, though it hasn't appeared on every single day. Specifically, the staff gets New Year's off, as well as the Fourth of July and Christmas. There's no paper next day. At one time in late 1944 there were no less than six versions of S&S being published in separate plants in various sections of Europe west of the Rhine.

*Stripes*, which comes under the heading of a nonappropriated agency, which means that it must stand on its own legs and pay its own way, baffles Washington bureaucrats who don't quite know how to handle the large profits it earns. U. S. agencies just aren't accustomed to an operation that brings in money and they're baffled, because there are no forms for such a situation.

Nimble bookkeeping practices allow for the transfer of these profits to the Armed Services Welfare Fund, which provides athletic equipment for Occupation teams and also supplements budgets for Special Services such as



THIS COULD be any news room in the United States, but actually it is the desk at Darmstadt. The slot man, looking through proofs, is Jack Ellis.

education, libraries and dancing troupes from Holland and France.

It is a nonesuch newspaper if only because if you're on the staff you can write a story today, go almost all over Western Europe by plane and see your byline on Page 1 more than a thousand miles away from home base. It's as if a writer for a New York or Chicago newspaper were to see his story up in print the next morning after flying into Mexico, Puerto Rico or Newfoundland or Iceland. There they are, stacked on the newsstands at the PX's or other U. S. installations.

The paper today is as American as the juke box. Tabloid size, it runs daily (5 cents) to about 12 pages, and Sundays (10 cents) to about three times that much, complete with colored comics and an inserted magazine section.

It is quite something to be able to read Li'l Abner and Dick Tracy in full color while sitting in a Brussels or Vienna café.

*Stripes*, which used to pack up overnight and leave or retreat with the troops, is today settled grandly at a tiny spot on the map some 18 miles south of Frankfurt, just off one of the mighty autobahns known so well to U.S. troops. Called Griesheim bei Darmstadt, the buildings were once

the scene of Nazi Aeronautical Research. These have had their faces lifted and the plant is run as a sub-post of the Darmstadt Military Post which is in turn a subpost of the Frankfurt Military Post.

To the newly arrived newsman, the city room is bewildering, for it looks as though it had been transplanted from almost any hometown paper. There are the horseshoe copy desks (where the headlines are written), the ringing of phones, the crumpled copy-paper on the floor, the thick pencils, the containers of coffee, the overhead fluorescent lights, and above all, the fever at deadline. It's enough to bring a lump to the throat because it's all so American. There is no U.S. agency abroad that looks so distinctly American.

The paper acts as a training ground for GI's who wish to learn the business of editing, reporting, writing or photography. They're first groomed on their military post weeklies, and, on recommendation from their CO's, they're given a crack at *Stripes*.

Sometimes a GI will make the grade, often he won't. The professional standards are as high as those on a big city, Stateside paper. Most of the editorial staff are former American newspapermen who are given two-year contracts, fairly solid salaries

that compare well with the prevailing rates in the U. S., and a pretty lush life in terms of servants and plushy homes taken over from the Germans.

Current Editor-in-Chief is Lt. Colonel Henry J. Richter, who took over *Stripes'* complex reins last July. The Colonel came to the European Command from the 14th Regimental Combat Team, Camp Carson, Colorado. He served in the Pacific Theater during War II, taking part in the landings in New Guinea, Dutch East Indies, the Philippines and Japan. A native of Wisconsin, he entered the Army in 1940. He served as assistant G3 during the final landings around Tokyo Bay. After the war, he returned to Japan, where he was assistant G3, 8th Army. He then took part in "Exercise Sweetbriar," the combined maneuvers of U. S. and Canadian Forces in the Arctic.

Interestingly, those who hold chief editorial jobs are veterans who worked out on wartime *Stripes* to gain their training. There are several on the staff who haven't been home since they got out of uniform. They know what the GI wants to read, how he wants his features played, and how he wants



GERMAN personnel load papers into trucks.

his sports handled. And oh yes, what kind of upholstered girls to run on Page 3. Also, and very importantly, the very personalized news from back home—what sis, brother, mom and pop are saying and thinking.

For the latter, *Stripes* maintains a full-scale New York bureau headed by Sid Gans, who was *Stripes* Managing Editor in London just before D-Day.

Sid, who has 10 people on his staff handling the teletypes, sifts the wire services, (Continued on page 62)



THIS PYGMY compressed air engine runs on a CO<sub>2</sub> cartridge and spins at approximately 3000 rpm.

THESE BOYS at the Hamilton Junior High School in Elizabeth, N. J., operate a production line of model cars they will enter in the Craftsman's Guild contest.

# The kids do BIG THINGS ON A SMALL SCALE

Here is a report about kids who don't get in trouble—the young Americans who are proving that they've got what it takes.

By WENDY and EVERETT MARTIN

**W**ORRIED BY NEWS headlines, are you? Do you feel uncomfortable when you read, YOUTH GANGS BATTLE WITH SWITCH KNIVES ON CITY STREET! or JUVENILE CRIME ON INCREASE IN NATION!

It's true, they paint a picture of modern America that, if accurate, is disturbing and a cause for downright alarm.

Such headlines make people wonder,



**ARTHUR HASSELBACH**, who perfected the powerful glo-plug motor, works on a tiny racing car.

**DAVID VAN HART** of Elizabeth, N. J., polishes a model car he made for the Fisher Body Craftsman's Guild. His 1949 entry won him a \$50 prize.

**SAMUEL F. PRYOR, JR.**, vice president of Pan American Airways, demonstrates fine points of plane control to Boys' Club enthusiasts.

make them say to each other, "Our kids have become irresponsible, lawless, sensation-hungry." And they add, shamefacedly, "Grown-ups have gone soft with easy living in a mechanical age. Pioneer virtues are dead."

The trouble with such talk is—it simply isn't true. And it's less true now than it ever was.

The age of building, the age of vision, is not dead in America. Most of our youngsters are sound. They are doing constructive things, in a big way. Perhaps never before in our history has a younger generation been marching so steadfastly in a direction that spells national strength, through accomplishment.

Let's look at facts that never seem to hit the headlines.

Last July 25 to 30, for instance, the Naval Air Station at Dallas, Tex., was closed to plane traffic until dusk. The National Model Airplane Contest had taken over the field. More than 1,000 selected contestants from 48 states were on hand.

When the open stunting contests ended, an entrant named Dennis Alford, from San Diego, California, was found to have walked off with national honors.

When his age was announced, a murmur ran through the vast crowd of spectators. Dennis Alford, it seemed, was only eight years old.

A content official, Keith Story, exclaimed in amazement, "I think this



**GUY LOMBARDO**, as famous for his speedboat racing as for his music, shows some kids of the Boys' Club how to build a boat to get the utmost speed out of it.

boy is the youngest ever to win this event!"

Dennis Alford may have seemed unusual because of his age. But his ability to construct model aircraft that performed at high speeds did not make him unique among U.S. boys.

Only recently, a national magazine stated that model aviation involved 3,000,000 Americans, who spend over \$20,000,000 annually for equipment.

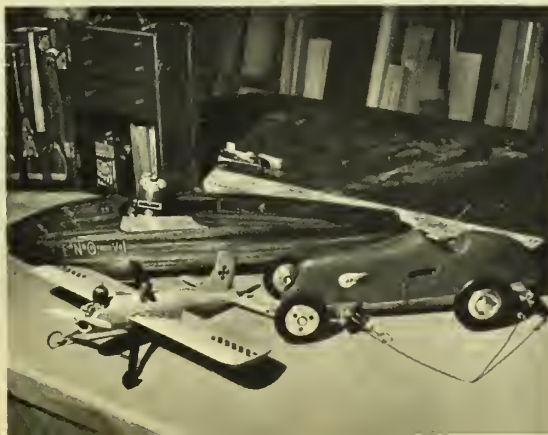
Authorities close to the scene scoff at such figures. They say that actually there are now more than 5,000,000 model plane "addicts" in the country. About 65.7 percent of them are from 14 to 17 years old. On materials necessary to their hobby they are spending something in excess of \$150,000,000 a year.

Yet, these boys and girls comprise only a segment of a youth population that has turned to constructive handicraft hobbies in such increasing numbers that statistics can't keep up with them. They are being hailed by educators, patted on the backs by scientists, and encouraged by forward-looking branches of our armed services.

Mom and Pop get their share of the credit, too. Viewers-with-alarm, who were ready to concede that Americans had lost their touch, through neglect, in the handi- (Continued on page 39)

**RONALD MARCHESE** and Maynard Wachs build sleek racers.

**THE PLANE**, boat and car, powered with high speed engines, show the finest craftsmanship.



"We will now see into which branch of service you'll go, souldier."



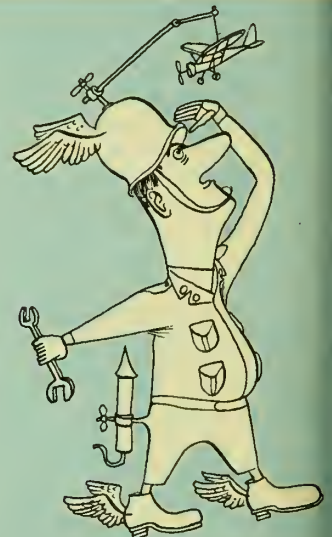
# Army Careers

(WHAT'S IN IT FOR YOU)

By VIRGIL PARTCH

Reprinted by permission of the publishers, Duell, Sloan & Pearce, Inc., from *HERE WE GO AGAIN*. Copyright, 1951 by Virgil Franklin Partch, II.

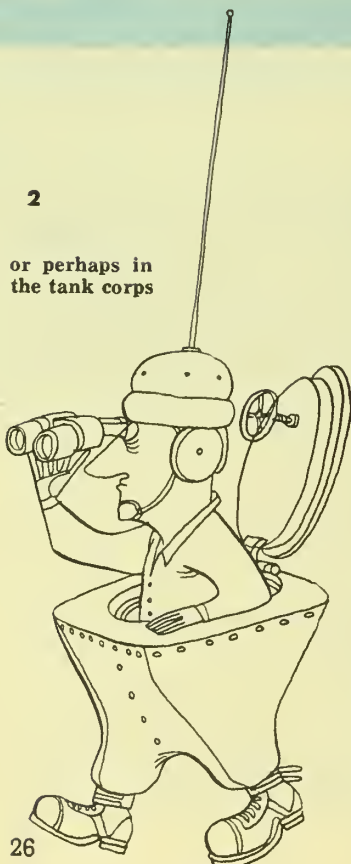
1



You might end up in the air corps

2

or perhaps in the tank corps



3

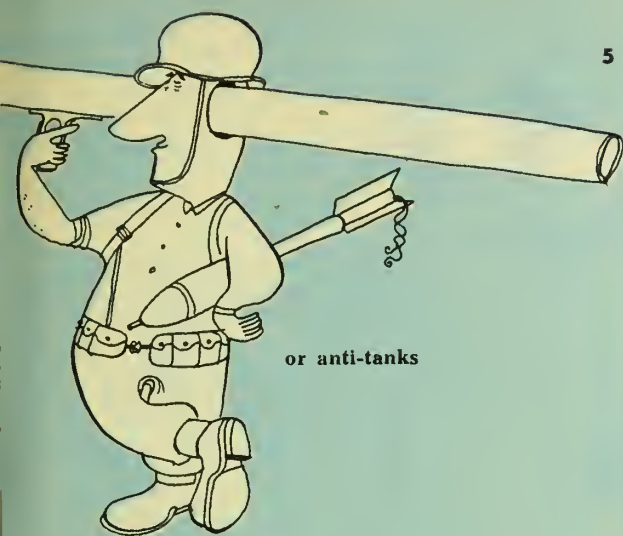
or a band company



4



or be a beach-head boy



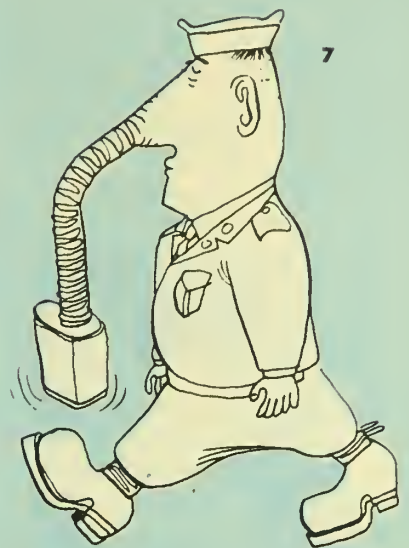
5

or anti-tanks



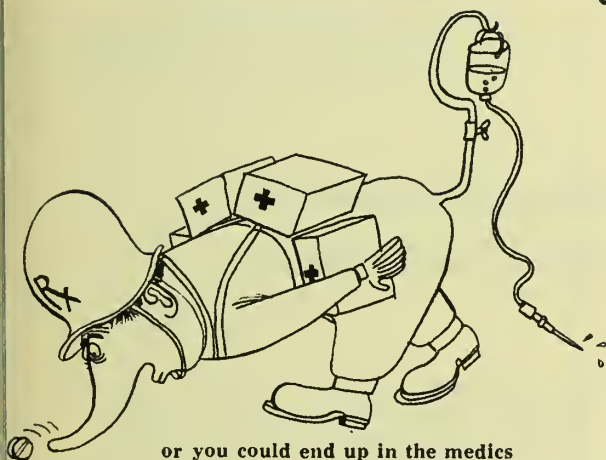
6

or if you're darned lucky you  
might make the quartermasters



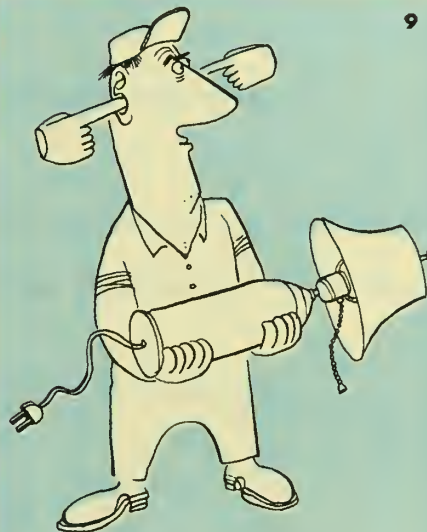
7

or a chemical warfare outfit



8

or you could end up in the medics



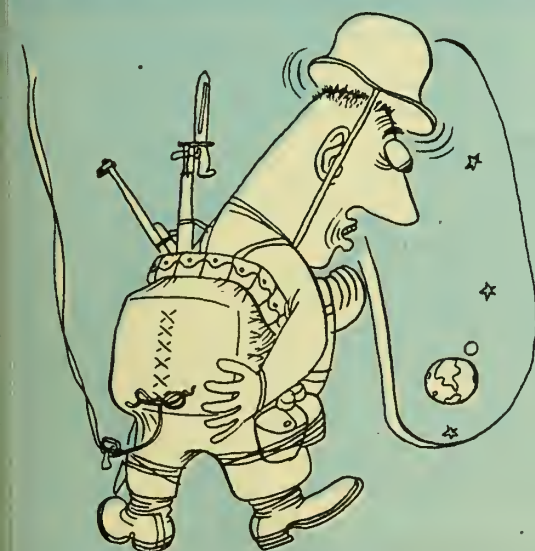
9

or maybe an artillery guy



10

or become a you-know-what



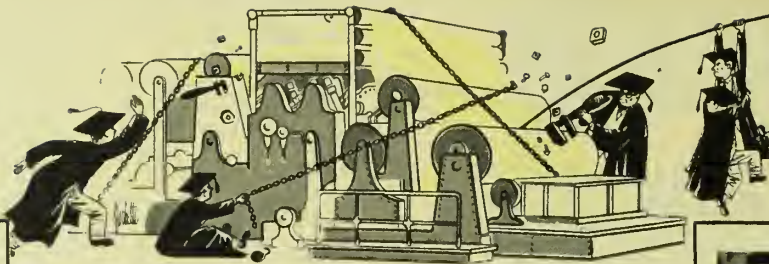
11

or maybe the paratroops



12

but the chances are a million to one  
you'll end up in the infantry, buddy.



**ROBERT HUTCHINS**, sometimes called the perpetual boy wonder, sold Luce a big project.

## THE PROFESSORS and THE PRESS

By **BURTON RASCOE**



**HENRY R. LUCE** paid \$200,000 to have Hutchins's profs explain how they'd put him out of business.

Set in motion by \$215,000, a collection of learned gents performed some weird rites and came up with something you'll have to read to believe.

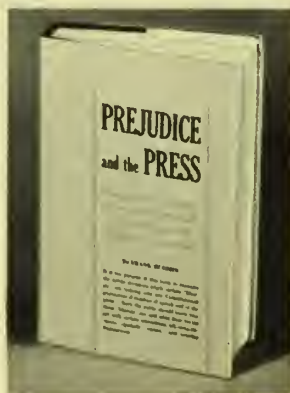
**I** WISH YOU would take paper and pencil and make note of a book I am about to discuss and also the name of the author. The book is *Prejudice and the Press*. The author is Frank Hughes.

Maybe you had also better jot down the name and address of the publisher and the price of the book—The Devin-Adair Co., 23 East 26th St., New York 10, N. Y.; price, \$6 net, postpaid.

Ordinarily you wouldn't need the name of the publisher. If you wanted to read a book, you'd just give the title and the name of the author to a clerk in a bookstore or library. But this is a very special case. If you, your favorite bookseller or anybody connected with your local public library has ever heard of the book before now, you are lucky. It certainly wasn't within the calculations of the American Politburo of the Moscow underground and their pro-communist stooges that you should ever know about the book.

I am a writer, resident in New York; I have published a number of books; I have been a critic of literature and the drama for various newspapers and magazines over a period of nearly 35 years; I have been an editor of magazines, book sections and for publishing firms. So, it is in my nature, as well as my profession, to follow the book reviews. Yet I did not know about the book until it had been out about a year and then only because someone presented me with a copy and urged me to read it.

When I looked up the record, I found that the hatchet-men and book-stranglers, who have infiltrated book re-



viewing in this country, particularly in New York and other cities of the Eastern seaboard, had really done a job on *Prejudice and the Press*. Under the very noses of their capitalistic employers on newspapers that have book review sections, on highbrow monthlies and on literary and "sophisticated" weeklies, they had misrepresented and condemned the book in the *New York Times*, in the *Herald Tribune* and in the *Saturday Review of Literature*; and they had succeeded in getting it ignored elsewhere including the *Atlantic Monthly* and *Harper's*.

Exactly two intelligent and comprehensive statements of what the book is about appeared anywhere. One was by the late Benjamin Stolberg in the *Chicago Tribune*; the other was by Ralph de Toledano in the fortnightly journal, *The Freeman*. The Messrs. Stolberg and Toledano recognized and appraised the book for what it is. *Prejudice and the Press* is not merely a devastating analysis of what an idiotic, superficial, biased, statistically false and erroneous "report" a bunch of orey-eyed professors can get up when they are given \$215,000 to do it with, but is also an amazingly thorough and minutely documented disclosure of the backgrounds, the activities, the doctrines and the methods of a minute minority of willful men.

They have their hands on the purse-strings of billion-dollar foundation funds left in sacred trust by the beneficiaries of the capitalist system. The aim of these professors, frankly analyzed, is (Continued on page 49)

## Conferees Reach An Agreement On Selective Service-UMT Law; Training Plan Authorized

After long debates covering several weeks, the Senate and House Committee of Conferees reached an agreement on the provisions of S. 1—the combined Selective Service-Universal Military Training bill. On June 1 the Senate by a voice vote approved the compromise bill which permits induction of 18½-year-olds and extends the period of service from 21 months to two years. House approval is expected to follow.

The compromise reported by the Committee includes all the features of the bills passed by the House and Senate, with give and take on certain disputed points, such as lowering the draft age to 18 as asked by the Senate, or 18½ as provided in the House version.

Major provisions of the measure are: Extends the draft law to July 1, 1955, and establishes a National Security Training Commission to draw up a Universal Military Service program of six months training. The UMT plan requires future approval by the Congress before men can be inducted. The legislation also clears the way for an Armed Forces goal of 3,500,000 fixed by the Defense Department, and provides a ceiling of 5,000,000 active-duty strength for the Armed Forces.

### Who Must Register

The compromise bill provides:

All male citizens between 18 and 26 years are required to register, as now. Classification for induction purposes shall be made immediately after registration. The draft age is reduced from 19 years to 18½ years, but none below 19 shall be inducted while there are eligibles between 19 and 26 at any Local Board.

Physical standards for induction are dropped to the level of January, 1945, and mental standards also are reduced, making about 150,000 now classified as 4-F available for service.

High school students will be deferred until they graduate or reach 20 years. College students may be deferred until they complete their academic year. No Local Board may be required to defer any college student on the basis of the tests recently given by the Selective Service or upon the student's class standing.

Inactive or Volunteer Reservists who served a year in WW2 may apply for release from active service after 17 months active duty since June 25, 1950. The President is authorized to call Reservists for 24 months of active duty until July 1, 1953.

### UMT Plan Gets First Okay

The Universal Military Training section of S. 1 fared very well in the hands of the Conferees. The most important

requirements of the plan as outlined by The American Legion were retained. These were:

(1) A civilian dominated commission of five men charged with the development of policies and standards and general supervision of UMT training; (2) creation of a National Security Training Corps concurrently with the appointment of the commission; (3) UMT appropriations direct to the commission, and (4) induction at the age of 18 for UMT.

No inductions will be made until further legislation by Congress specifically authorizes the active operation of the plan. The five members of the National Security Training Commission, to be named by the President, is fixed at three civilians and two active or retired members of the Regular Armed Services.

The Commission is required to pre-

sent legislative recommendations to Congress within four months of date of confirmation—this will be privileged legislation which Congress is required to act upon. No UMT program can be initiated without direct Congressional approval.

The plans of the Commission must include:

(a) A broad outline for the general UMT program, but not the details of training. The latter will be the responsibility of the Secretary of Defense on the basis of policies and standards adopted by the Commission. (b) Measures for the personal safety, health, welfare and morals of the National Security Training corps. (c) Disability and death benefits, and other benefits, and the obligations, duties, liabilities and responsibilities to be granted or imposed upon members of the National Security Training Corps.

The pay of the trainees is fixed at \$30 per month, with allowances for those with dependents. UMT deferments will be controlled by policy of the President.

## Congress Says It's a War in Korea; Veteran Rights Granted to Men Who Do the Fighting

The Congress finally got around to recognizing the "police action" in Korea as a full-fledged war—and the men who are fighting there entitled to veteran benefits. The Legion has been fighting for this recognition since the war broke out, but it took the full force of public displeasure to jar Congress into action.

Action came quickly when the case of David R. Arellano, Jr., Tucson, Arizona, broke in the press and radio on the morning of May 10. Arellano, a discharged veteran of the Korean fighting, suffering from a throat trouble tentatively diagnosed as cancer, applied for admission to the Tucson VA Hospital. He was refused treatment by the medical director on the ground that he was not a war veteran within the meaning of the law. The Manager of the hospital, forced to the action by the existing law, said: "If it (Korea) isn't a war, I'd like to know what the hell it is!"

### People Are Aroused

The answer came quickly. When the press front-paged the story, radio blared it into millions of homes—homes from which thousands of sons had gone to Korea—people from all parts of the country responded and Washington began to hear from them. The hue and cry that was set up must have been heard all the way back to the echoing hills of Korea.

The President sent a note to leaders in Congress—then Congress reacted with a speed seldom seen even in Washington. In less than two hours—both Houses passed a Joint Resolution ex-

tending certain benefits authorized for WW2 veterans to apply to veterans of the Korean conflict.

As a result, honorably discharged veterans of the Korean war now are entitled to hospitalization, medical care, domiciliary treatment and burial benefits, and compensation and pension for themselves and dependents. This bill, rushed through both Houses by Joint Resolution and passed without a hearing, was signed by President Truman on May 11, becoming Public Law 28, 82nd Congress. But—the hurriedly enacted Public Law does not grant full benefits. It does not extend the benefits of the GI Bill of Rights to Korean vets, for which the Legion contends, neither does it grant the Social Security wage credit of \$160 per month. These, and other inequities, are matters of unfinished business about which the Legion will have more to say.

But, thanks to public pressure, Korean veterans are recognized as war vets. We should hear from the people more often.

When the Arellano story broke on the morning of May 10, one of the first telegrams to reach the leaders in Congress came from National Commander Erle Cocke, Jr.

"The AP news release, dateline Tucson, Arizona, regarding Korean veteran David R. Arellano, Jr., being denied admission to VA hospital for treatment of cancer highlights need for immediate change of law to make veterans of Korean hostilities eligible to hospital-

ization on same basis as war veterans," his wire said.

"The American Legion had a bill, H.R. 9644, introduced in the 81st Congress on September 13, 1950, which would have given Korean veterans the same status as World War I and II veterans for purpose of hospitalization and other benefits. On January 29, 1951, Senator Martin introduced S. 714 and on January 9, 1951, the Chairman of the House Veterans Committee introduced H. R. 1217, both at the request of The American Legion. These bills would have cured the situation.

"Having just returned from the Korean war theater, I am personally acquainted with the ordeal our boys are going through over there. They are certainly conducting a fighting and shooting war and should be entitled to the same status as other war veterans. In behalf of The American Legion, I call upon the United States Congress to immediately take action that will assure recognition of the veterans of the Korean hostilities as war veterans and not peace-time veterans."

The Legion swung into action soon after the red forces swept down across South Korea. In July of last year National Commander George N. Craig, sensing the import of the red aggressions, conducted a telephonic poll of the members of the National Executive Committee and acting under the authority given him by that poll caused the introduction of the first "Korean Vets' Bill of Rights" which would have given veterans of the present emergency the same status as WW1 and 2 veterans insofar as hospitalization and other benefits are concerned. This legislation was approved and mandated at the 32nd National Convention of the Legion at Los Angeles last October. No action was taken, and the bill died with the 81st Congress.

Demonstrating its belief in the justice of recognizing the men engaged in the Korean hostilities as war veterans, The American Legion opened its ranks and extended full membership rights at the National Convention held at Los Angeles. Congress acquiesced in this decision by enacting an amendment to the Legion's national charter providing for the admission of Armed Services personnel who served from June 25, 1950, to a date to be determined as the closing of hostilities. Many veterans of the Korean war are already active members of the Legion.

Renewing the fight when the 82nd Congress convened in January, 1951, the Legion also caused a companion bill to be introduced in the Senate. These two bills had rested unquietly in the pigeonholes of the House and Senate—the National Legislative Committee had been unable to get a hearing on either measure. The Joint Resolution jammed through on May 10, however, took care of many of the benefits incorporated in the Legion bills.

Public Law 28, 82nd Congress, provides:

"That any person who shall have served in the active service in the

## Plans Completed for "Operation Comeback"; \$7,000 Prize Contest for Handicapped Vets

"Four handicapped veterans who have made a comeback in civilian life will be richer by \$1,000 each and in addition will be guests at the Legion National Convention in October," said National Commander Erle Cocke, Jr., in announcing final plans for a 500-word letter contest for handicapped veterans.

"In addition to the four top winners, 16 others will share \$3,000 for their ability to tell of their comeback," the Commander continued.

"Operation Comeback," announced in the June number of this magazine, is open to all honorably discharged veterans of World Wars I and II, and of honorably discharged veterans of the Korean campaign. The only veterans excluded are present or former employees of the Legion.

Letters of *not* more than 500 words are to be submitted. In these letters the veteran will give the circumstances of incurring the disease, wound or injury which caused the physical handicap; method or means through which readjustment was achieved; occupation prior to entry into service or incurring the handicap, and occupation now and the degree of utilization of ability in gainful employment.

"Handicap does not mean limbless, it means handicapped either by amputation, by illness or by other reasons," said Commander Cocke. "And one does *not* have to have suffered his disability in action, nor in the service. He, or she, might have suffered a handicap after terminating service—if that disability caused a social or economic maladjustment, it is a disability within the meaning of this contest."

The National Commander announced the names of the eight judges who will review the letters submitted. Their decisions will be final. The judges are:

Dr. Verne E. Harvey, Medical Director, Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.

Dr. Edward Scheckman, Fifth Avenue, New York City

Dr. Howard Rusk, National Director of Rehabilitation for the Air Force, and head of Bellevue Hospital rehabilitation, New York City.

Vice Admiral Ross T. McIntyre, former Presidential physician, and Chair-

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Armed Forces of the United States on or after June 27, 1950, and prior to such date as shall thereafter be determined by Presidential proclamation or concurrent resolution of the Congress, shall, subject to other provisions of law and veterans' regulations, administered by the Veterans Administration, be entitled to benefits of medical, hospital, domiciliary and burial benefits, and they and their dependents shall be entitled to compensation or pension provided by law for persons who served the period of World War II."

man of the President's Committee on Employment of Physically Handicapped Veterans, Washington, D. C.

Captain Eddie Rickenbacker, World War I ace and President of Eastern Air Lines, New York City.

Charles Johnson, of Endicott-Johnson Co., large employer of handicapped veterans, Endicott and Johnson City, New York.

Robert McCurdy, Chairman, National Rehabilitation Commission, The American Legion, Pasadena, California.

William Randolph Hearst, Jr., newspaper executive, New York City.

### How the Contest Works

"Operation Comeback" contest ends at midnight on September 1—letters postmarked after that date will not be considered by the judges.

Contestants will tell "How I Overcame my Physical Handicap" in their own way in a letter of 500 words or less. They will tell what readjustment they have made in physical, social, economic and spiritual comeback from injury, wound or disease. The yardstick employed by the judges in determining the winners of the \$7,000 in prizes will be:

1. Extent of physical and spiritual comeback or readjustment.
2. Extent of social or economic comeback or readjustment.
3. Nature and extent of handicap.
4. Effectiveness of presentation in contestant's statement or letter.
5. General attributes, (neatness, legibility, etc.)

For the four letters adjudged best by the judges, The American Legion will award prizes of \$1,000 each, *plus* a fully-paid trip to the National Convention in Miami, October 15-18, as a guest of The American Legion. There will be other *cash* awards for the next best letters: Four awards each of \$400, \$200; \$100, and \$50. All letters become the property of the Legion. None will be returned.

Contestants must give proper identifying information as to unit with which they served during their respective wars; their present address, and any other information that seems pertinent. Each statement or letter submitted in the "Operation Comeback" contest must be supported as to allegations made by an affidavit signed by the Commander, Adjutant, Service Officer, or Medical Advisor of a Legion Post in the contestant's home community, or nearby. The attestation of one such Legion officer will be sufficient.

Each letter or statement, together with the supporting attestation by a Legion official must be submitted, or postmarked, not later than midnight, September 1. Mail all letters to:

"Operation Comeback,"  
The American Legion  
1608 K Street N.W.  
Washington 6, D. C.

## BIG CIRCUS RAISES FUND FOR LEGION WELFARE WORK

For many years Manhasset (New York) Post No. 304 had maintained its hospital, rehabilitation and welfare program the hard way — raising funds by means of raffles, minstrel shows, variety shows, and other projects. The Post sold tickets for everything, said Past Commander Edward G. Eichelberger, until Manhasset people began to pass with averted faces, locked their doors and pulled down the shades.

Then in the spring of 1950 Legionnaire Rupert Murray came up with a brilliant idea. He knew the circus people from John Ringling North on down — why not bring the big circus to Long Island? Why fish for minnows when there were whales in the bay? Moving a circus to Long Island was a major operation and one not to be undertaken lightly — but the hospital and welfare program was also a major operation. It costs money to take an 8-act, two-hour show, complete with cigarettes and other fixings, to the several thousand wounded and sick men in the hospitals.

Legionnaire Rupert talked his idea over with Michael J. Madar, another Post member and worked out some of the details before springing it on Manhasset Post. There were, of course, some apprehensions, some complications, and naturally some midnight table-pounding — but the upshot was that Manhasset Post agreed to carry the ball if the other Posts in Nassau County would join in and help sell the tickets and furnish manpower for parking control details and other necessary arrangement groups. Nassau Posts were quick to join in the movement.

The objective was Ringling Brothers Barnum & Bailey Circus — the biggest show on earth — and the show was willing to make a stand in the untried territory of Nassau County, Long Island. The Post general fund was in such depleted state that it would hardly finance a flea circus, and really important money was needed to get the project going and make first payment to the circus. Chairman Eugene J. Schuff, General Manager of the circus project, went out to see Levitt and Sons, big Manhasset home-builders — and came away with a check for \$12,000, no strings attached. The circus project was in funds and in business as the Manhasset Legion Memorial Fund, Inc., with Legionnaire Rupe Murray as its President.

The circus made its spread on the appointed days, June 9 and 10, at Westbury, Long Island, — and the net proceeds for the Legion Posts of Nassau County ran up to \$31,000. Of this take, 70 percent went to Nassau County Posts based on the number of tickets they sold; 25 percent to Manhasset Post, and 5 percent to Legion County headquarters for its welfare fund.

Repeating in 1951 — June 7-9 — with six performances instead of four in 1950, the Nassau group expects a bigger return — hence an expanded welfare, hospital and rehabilitation program.

## CHILD WELFARE DIVISION DRIVES FOR FULL REPORTS

"Show 'em the record" is the slogan being used by the National Child Welfare Division of The American Legion in its annual campaign to compile an accurate report of the Legion's total child welfare accomplishments for the year. Every Post has been asked to submit a brief statistical report of its child welfare expenditures and work of the past 12 months to the Department Child Welfare Chairman.

Department Chairmen, in turn, forward copies of their reports to the National Child Welfare Division, where a consolidated child welfare report for The American Legion as a whole, together with the affiliated organizations, is prepared for submission to the National Convention. A copy of the report is also

forwarded to the Congress of the United States.

Last year, with only about one-third of The American Legion's 17,400 Posts reporting, a record of more than \$6,800,000 in Legion aid to children was set. This year all Departments have been asked to stage a drive to get as many child welfare reports from Posts as possible, with a minimum goal for the nation of at least 50 percent reporting. Posts which have not yet sent their reports to their Department Child Welfare Chairmen are urged to send them today so that the report to the 1951 National Convention will present a true picture of The American Legion's vast services to children. Copies of the report form may be secured on request from the Department Headquarters or from the National Child Welfare Division, The American Legion, P.O. Box 1055, Indianapolis 6, Indiana.

## 700-POUND BIRTHDAY CAKE FOR NATIONAL COMMANDER



A birthday cake so big it took a station wagon to move it and 411 kids three days to eat it, was "unveiled" at a dual testimonial dinner tendered jointly to National Commander Erle Cocke, Jr., and Pennsylvania Department Commander Joseph S. McCracken by Black Diamond Post No. 395, Kingston, Pennsylvania.

The 700-pound birthday cake, baked by the Blue Ribbon Baking Company, Kingston, took 64 hours to bake and fashion. It was surmounted by a small figure in Legion uniform, flanked by 30 birthday candles — the exact number due the National Commander. Other statistics: 54 inches at the base, the cake was made of 268 pounds of sugar, 108 pounds of vegetable shortening and butter, 4

pounds of salt, 120 pounds of flour, 12 ounces of baking powder, 70 dozen of eggs (84 pounds), 8 ounces of flavoring, 50 pounds of assorted fruits, and 32 quarts of milk (64 pounds). In the picture above Department Commander McCracken, (left), National Commander Cocke and Auxiliare Ellen Lewis, Kingston, survey the masterpiece of the baker's art.

Commander Cocke requested that the big birthday cake be given to the 411 orphans in the Pennsylvania Soldiers' Orphans School at Scotland, Pennsylvania. It was taken there, a distance of 170 miles, in a station wagon by Reuben H. Levy, President of the baking company, who was designated to make the presentation.

# Legion Sends Team to Veteran Hospital to Instruct Korean Amputees in Use of Limbs

Two WW2 veterans who have made a comeback in civilian life after suffering double amputation as the result of war wounds, are starting out under Legion auspices to demonstrate in a practical way to Korean veterans that readjustment is not impossible. Authorized by the National Executive Committee, the morale building work is a continuation of the program begun in 1944 by Charley McGonegal, California, and Walter A. Antoniewicz, WW1 vets, for the men of WW2.

The new team is composed of Herman Pheffer, 30, of Queens Village, New York, who left both his legs on the Italian beachhead at Leghorn, and Lonnie Carberry, 40, Waco, Texas, cotton farmer who now uses double prostheses for arms he left behind at Chartres, France.

Under the rehabilitation program of The American Legion these men will visit veteran facilities and Government hospitals where they will demonstrate the prosthetic devices the Government has supplied them and explain their uses. The instruction will be most practical in the various demonstrations. In addition, the members of the team will advise amputees as to kind and character of artificial limbs best suited to their use.

Herman Pheffer, in the 34th Division in WW2, has been a member of the rehabilitation staff of The American Legion since 1946. For a time he was associated with McGonegal in the initial "operation morale," but for some years he has been stationed in the VA Regional Office, New York.

He was wounded in April of 1944, but recovered and returned to his unit two months later. Then in July at Leghorn a shell tore away both legs, one above the knee and the other just below. By means of well fitted prosthetic devices he

is able to get around with little effort. He dances, walks up and down stairs, and in nearly all ways has readjusted himself to an almost normal civilian life.

Lonnie Carberry, a brawny Texas vet of the 7th Armored Division, was astride a tank near Chartres when he was hit by a mortar. There, in addition to severe chest and thigh wounds, he lost both arms above the elbows. A tour of many hospitals — also instruction by the McGonegal Legion team — made him a well man and he was discharged to civilian life in 1946, two years after he had been wounded. While still undergoing treatment he married his pre-war sweetheart, Miss Mildred Foutz of Farmington, New Mexico, and a son was born a year later.

Upon release he purchased a quarter section of cotton land in the rich Waco valley. His spread is being farmed by a cropper, but after his stint with The American Legion and his amputee buddies from Korea, he will return to his land and raise his own cotton.

"I find myself able to do just about everything I did when I had my arms," said Carberry. And he demonstrated by taking cigarettes from his shirt pocket, fishing out a book of matches, tearing one out and lighting the "fag." When finished, he tamped out the live end in an ashtray.

Now, the team of Pheffer and Carberry starts out in a series of hospital visits to convince Korean veterans there is hope for a complete readjustment to civilian life even if one has lost limbs.

## FISH WAITING FOR LEGION ANGLERS IN MIAMI WATERS

Legionnaires bound for the 33rd annual National Convention of the American Legion in Miami, October 15-18, will do well to take their fishing tackle.

More than 600 varieties of fish inhabit the waters in and around the convention city. The world's largest sports fishing fleet is based at Miami, but anglers can do well in smaller craft or fishing from docks or bridges.

Sailfish, marlin, tuna and tarpon abound in the Gulf Stream. Fresh water spots are filled with largemouth and smallmouth bass, bream (bluegills), whopper crappie and other fish.

Just as an example of what's in store for conventioning Legionnaires who like to "wet a line," Florida law limits the daily catch to 25 fish per person. Recently a party of five fresh water fishermen were fined in a Miami court for taking 308 fish in one hour!

But whether they fish or not, Legionnaires and their families are bound to enjoy the wonderful Miami vacationland of unsurpassed beaches, luxurious hotels, and balmy sunshine — all at reduced pre-season rates.

## TOLERANT BROTHERHOOD IS AIM OF NEW JERSEY POST

To encourage understanding and tolerance between the different religious groups in the community, two years ago Sergeant Clendenon Newell Post No. 1, Leonia, New Jersey, established an annual interfaith luncheon. The third observance was held on Sunday, May 6, with complete representation of all faiths and congregations.

Instituted by Post Chaplain Carl M. Glidden, the plan of the brotherhood meeting is very simple. All Legionnaires — and non-Legionnaires — are invited to attend the religious services of their own churches with their families, and then meet to break bread in common brotherhood at the Post auditorium. At the last luncheon every church in the borough participated and had a representative on the dais, and there was a good representation from nearly every congregation at the tables. All enjoyed, literally, the fine fellowship intended by the sponsors.

The principal speaker at the interfaith luncheon was Congressman Harry L. Towe, 9th New Jersey District, whose talk was based on the opening words of the Preamble to the Legion's Constitution: "For God and Country." The meetings at Leonia have been so uniformly successful that Chaplain Glidden has expressed the hope that other Legion Posts will take up the program and sponsor similar functions.

## Paging Lt. John Donaldson

If Lt. John Donaldson, 13th Minn., happens to see this squib, he can recover his telescopic binoculars lost in Germany in 1945, by writing Captain A. L. Flay, No. 3, Higher Education Center, Hanover, Germany, BAOR 5. Writes Captain Flay: "While serving in Germany in May, 1945, I found the binoculars. I was dismounting them for cleaning this afternoon and found the name 'John Donaldson Lieut. 13th Minn.' marked upon them."

## YOUNG KOREAN VET SIGNS UP IN SO. CAROLINA POST

Post Adjutant Martin Langer of Eastover (South Carolina) Post No. 152 reports the enrollment of John O. Kinsey, 16-year-old veteran of the war in Korea — he will not be 17 until October 17. Adjutant Langer, backed by Department Adjutant Jess Bullard, says he is the youngest Legionnaire in the Palmetto State and offers him as a candidate for honors as the youngest in the Legion.

Legionnaire Kinsey enlisted at the age of 15, and was discharged at Fort Benning, Georgia, on May 19. On the following day he signed up with his home town, Eastover, Legion Post. This, thinks Department Adjutant Bullard, also establishes a record for Legion enrollment.

## COLORADO WILL LEAD BIG PARADE AT MIAMI MEET

For the second consecutive year, the Department of Colorado will lead the big parade at the National Convention in Miami in October. The number one position was won by reason of Colorado having for the second time had the highest percentage (97.91) of the previous 4-year average membership recorded at National Headquarters on May 1. Kansas will be in second position, with Mississippi, South Dakota and Arizona following in the order named. The 8 outlying Departments will, according to custom of several years and in compliance with action of the National Executive Committee, be placed in a block ahead of the continental Departments in the parade.



# LEGIONITEMS



D. W. Brooks Post No. 63, Swissvale, Pennsylvania, is one of the few senior Posts of the Legion with all its 30 Past Commanders living. . . Mrs. H. William Christensen, Bradley, Michigan, member of Forest Lewis Post No. 266, Wayland, Michigan, has five children — three girls and two boys — all of whom have attended Boys' State or Girls' State: Mrs. Blanche Chrisman, 1941; Donald Christensen, 1943; Mrs. Ethel Pittman, 1944; Miss Betty Christensen, 1946, and James Christensen, 1950. . . Dunalk Squadron No. 38, Sons of The American Legion, Baltimore, Maryland, believes in starting them early. A grandson of Paul Dietrich, Past Commander of Dunalk Post, was recently admitted to membership when he was just *four hours* old.



Woodland Hills (California) Post No. 826 inaugurated a program to make its home city flag conscious. Boy Scout Troop 118, sponsored by the Post, took over the flag-sale detail in the residential area and in less than one month sold 480 flags. Business houses were nearly 100 percent supplied — now the flag flies in Woodland Hills on all proper occasions from homes and business buildings. . . The National Council, Boy Scouts of America, has awarded a Certificate of Merit to Scout Keith Hawkins, Newport, New York, for life-saving-prompt action in applying tourniquet to a seriously injured Scout while on camping trip. Scout Hawkins is a member of Troop 19, sponsored by West Canada Valley Post No. 1524 of Newport. . . One of the new Legion units is Immigration and Naturalization Service Post No. 1789, New York City, with a membership composed of eligible veterans in the Immigration and Naturalization Service in the area. Franklin T. Barnett is Commander, and has set a goal of 400 members for 1952.



Harold F. Govoni Post No. 387, Kingston, Massachusetts, has enlarged its Post home to care for an increasing membership, reports Commander Don Sauer. Dues are automatically paid for all members who are recalled to any branch of the Armed Forces. . . Millard F. Wyman, all-round Legionnaire and champion membership-getter of Lowe-McFarlane Post No. 14, Shreveport, Louisiana, has been recalled to the Air Service, stationed at Barksdale Field. Membership score for 1951 ran up to 576. . . Falcon Memorial Post No. 380, St. Louis, Missouri, is arranging a collection of both World War shoulder patches to decorate the Post home. Need a lot of them — send your spare patch to Henry J. Sulkowski, Service Officer, 1633 Knapp Street, St. Louis 6. . . In use since 1948, the 18-foot trailer coach mobile blood bank operated by the 3rd Ohio Legion District, donated by Trotwood Trailers, Inc., has traveled more than 25,000 miles, and has collected

more than 6,000 pints of whole blood for the Veterans Administration Center in Dayton.



Davenport (Iowa) Post No. 26 collected nearly 10,000 pounds of magazines in a drive to supply reading material for hospitalized Korean veterans. . . Sharon Braun, 9-year-old heroine, was awarded a medal and citation by William T. McCoy Post, Rochester, Minnesota, for pulling a 7-year-old playmate from a deep water-filled hole, saving him from probable drowning. . . Charles A. Conklin Post No. 28 and its Auxiliary, Grand Haven, Michigan, threw a party to help out in the drive for polio funds. Result: Check for \$632.58 given to the polio fund. . . Sharpe General Depot Post No. 632, Lathrop, California, less than six months old, has organized a Cub Scout Troop, a Junior Baseball team, and is sending a lad to Boys' State. The ritual team of Karl Ross Post No. 16, Stockton, assists in the induction and initiation of new members.



Leonard F. Stelfox, Service Officer, General Leonard Wood Post No. 162, Hillsdale, New Jersey, has a silver identification bracelet with engraving "Domenick D'Agostino, Serial No. 31243210" which he will return to the owner. The bracelet was found at Camp Shanks, New Jersey. . . Paul J. Kolodziej, a member of Union Beach (New Jersey) Post No. 321, does not let the fact that he is living in Ankara, Turkey, interfere with his Legion interest. In forwarding his dues recently, he also sent

## GUARD YOUR LIBERTY

Daniel Webster once said, "God grants liberty only to those who love it and are always willing to guard and defend it."

To speak for liberty, one must know something of what he speaks. Without knowledge of democracy and how it operates you are without defense in attempting to protect our heritage of freedom from those who would destroy it.

Theodore Roosevelt stated, "More than 990 of every 1,000 people in the nation have as their first and constant interest their clothing, their mate, their home and children, and only few give thought to the structure of the society in which they live." These few people are waging a losing fight against a conspiratorial movement and are desperately in need of your assistance. You can give some relief to those on the firing line through thoughtful participation toward the support and strengthening of four of the fundamental phases of the society of your community: RELIGION, EDUCATION, ECONOMICS, and GOVERNMENT.

—National Americanism Commission

along applications for membership of Elton C. Riddle and Robert S. Mayo, WW1 and 2 vets, and his co-workers. . . John H. Collins Post No. 24, Derby, Connecticut, has awarded a Life membership card to Past Commander Frank M. McLaughlin for 25 years of devoted service. The card is an unusual one — unusual in that it was signed by Miss Margaret McEnerney, Commander, and Mrs. Alice M. Maltby, Adjutant, top officers in a predominantly male veteran Post.



Dubuque (Iowa) Post No. 6 furnished a lot of manpower to work against flood conditions when the ol' Mississippi rose to four feet above the flood stage. Legionnaires manned evacuation details to help families move from their homes in an 80-block area. The Post Service Officer worked for two weeks as assistant to the Red Cross disaster chairman, and the Legion home was used as a shelter for displaced persons. The Auxiliary furnished over 500 hours of service, supervising shelters, preparing food, and in other assigned duties. . . Boy Scouts and Explorers of Troops from Cortez and Mancos, Colorado, completed a two-day simulated search for a lost plane in the rugged mountain country near the famed Mesa Verde National Park. Project was under supervision of Marshall Quackenbush, Department Chairman of the Colorado Legion Boy Scout Committee, and Kenny Ross. The mission included troops carrying out the search under actual conditions and providing for their own food and shelter.



Adjutant John E. Heenan of Noble-Callahan Post No. 237, Troy, New York, writes that his Post has 27 Sons of The American Legion drum corps uniforms for sale — green, trimmed with gold — ages 14 to 17, and suitable for any junior corps. . . Activities committee of Variety Post No. 313, Cleveland, Ohio, have initiated a "touch of home" project for men in service. Copies of the *Cleveland News* and other local newspapers are mailed out every day to men in stations all over the country. . . John Guess Post No. 425, Rosemead, California, sponsored a community drive for a blood bank, working with the Red Cross and other active civic groups — slogan for the drive "A pint of blood, an hour of time, can be the gift of life to a man, woman or child."



Department of Texas has a new kind of a \$2 bill — one bearing the picture of National Commander Erle Cocke, Jr., instead of a man named Thomas Jefferson. The bill is signed by Bill Elkins, Department Commander, and Bill McCraw, Membership Chairman, and was given out in appreciation for enrolling at least two members in a recent membership drive. . . Rifles loaned to Posts by the Government for use of firing squads can not be sold, National Headquarters warns. If and when the rifles have served their purpose they revert to the Government.

## LEONCE LEGENDRE, CHIEF WASHINGTON OFFICE, DEAD



Leonce R. Legendre

Leonce R. Legendre, 56, Assistant National Adjutant of The American Legion, died of a heart attack in Washington, D. C. on May 15.

A two-war veteran, he had held a series of national American Legion positions over a period of 16 years. He was stricken as he left his office after

completing his day's work. Death occurred five minutes later in Farragut Park, one block from the new K Street American Legion branch headquarters. Watson B. Miller, American Legion official, was walking across the park with him when he was stricken.

Funeral services were conducted at the Church of the Annunciation with burial at Arlington National Cemetery. National Commander Erle Cocke, Jr., led American Legion representatives and an Army unit from nearby Fort Myer in according full military honors at the graveside.

A native of Thibodaux, Louisiana, and a 30-year member of The American Legion, Legendre was in charge of the branch National Headquarters office in Washington since July 1, 1946. He came to the Nation's Capital as Chief of Contact in that office in 1938, following six years as American Legion National Field Secretary serving southeastern states. For a brief time in 1940 he was Department Adjutant of the Louisiana American Legion.

Legendre also was chairman from 1926 to 1932 of the Veterans Administration claims rating board for the State of Louisiana.

A Lieutenant of infantry with 28 months of service in WW1, he returned

to active military duty in 1942. He held the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, as executive officer of the Military District of Washington, in charge of the Capital's civilian defense program. His active military service terminated in September 1946.

Surviving are his widow, Helen Murphy Legendre, of 4916 Westway Drive, Chevy Chase, Maryland, and a sister and two brothers, all residents of New Orleans, Louisiana.

In addition to The Legion, his memberships included the National Press Club, the Army-Navy Club, Post-Mortem Club and the Military Order of the World Wars.

## ALL-WOMEN POST SPONSORS SONS OF LEGION SQUADRON

Joan Stevens Navy Post No. 713, San Francisco, California, — an all-woman Legion unit of WW2 Navy vets — has organized a Squadron of Sons of The American Legion composed of members of WW2 parentage. The oldest of the Sons is not quite 5 years old, but 14 were enrolled on the charter list. California Detachment Commander Peter Navarra and his ritual team instituted the Squadron with the initiation of 8 of the older members, and another for the Squadron sponsored by San Francisco Post No. 1. Alan Brajnikoff is Captain; his mother, Mrs. Dorothy Brajnikoff, is SAL Chairman.

Another California women's unit, Cleo Davis Post No. 152, sponsors a Squadron of WW1 Sons.

Joan Stevens Navy Post has enrolled 140 percent of its membership quota for 1951, and carries on active Legion programs, reports Commander Alyce Hansell. Monthly parties and square dances are put on at the various hospitals in San Francisco as a part of the rehabilitation program. Members also put on a Hula Show at hospitals and at Post parties in and around San Francisco.

## R. B. LITTLEFIELD, PAST NATL. VICE COMMANDER, DIES

Raymond B. Littlefield, 56, Lincoln, Rhode Island, investment banker and long influential in the Legion national organization, died at Providence on May 25. He had served as Adjutant and Commander of the Department of Rhode Island; as National Vice Commander in 1925-26 under National Commander John R. McQuigg, as a member of the National Executive Committee, and on several national committees.

In active business affairs, Legionnaire Littlefield was President of Littlefield & Co., investment concern at Providence, and Chairman of the Board of Facsimile & Electronics, Inc., Passaic, New Jersey.

He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Gertrude Rydberg Littlefield; one son, Raymond B., Jr., East Bridgewater, Massachusetts, and one daughter, Mrs. Barbara Matthews, Hicksville, Long Island, New York.

## NATL. CHAPLAIN RECALLED TO DUTY WITH AIR FORCE



Major David Lefkowitz, Jr.

School, Fort Slocum, New York, to which place he was ordered to report on June 11.

Tentative orders, on completion of the refresher course, call for a permanent assignment at Randolph Air Force Base, San Antonio, Texas. Major Lefkowitz will continue his duties as National Chaplain to the expiration of his term at the National Convention at Miami, Florida, in October.

National Chaplain Lefkowitz was released from the Air Force in 1946 with the rank of Major after serving as a Chaplain for three years. His service was in the ETO with the 8th Air Force, the 136th Station Hospital, and the 9th Air Force. Active in Legion affairs since his return to civilian life as a member of Lowe-McFarlane Post No. 14, Shreveport, Louisiana, he served in many official capacities before his election as National Chaplain at the Los Angeles Convention last October.

## Howard O'Neill Retires from VA

After nearly 30 years of service, most of which as contact representative of the VA in the New England area, J. Howard O'Neill, Burlington, Vermont, has been retired because of ill health. Charter member of Burlington Post No. 2, (July, 1919), Legionnaire O'Neill has served in nearly every Post office, as County and District Commander, and was Vermont's Department Commander in 1932-33. An active member of the Forty and Eight, he was elected Sous Chef de Chemin de Fer at the Promenade Nationale held in 1937.

## PLAN YOUR UNIT REUNION FOR MIAMI IN OCTOBER

Many reunions of veterans of wartime outfits will be staged in Miami during the 1951 National Convention of The American Legion, October 15-18. Other units are invited to plan their reunions at that time. Such reunions in the past have proven successful, a good attendance being assured by the added attractions always to be found at an American Legion National Convention.

All inquiries concerning the availability of meeting space and other reunion questions should be addressed to the National Convention Reunions Chairman, Henry J. Halam, 420 Lincoln Road, Miami Beach, Florida.

## VETS CAUTIONED TO READ GROUP HOSPITAL CONTRACT

Veterans who have service-connected disabilities are cautioned to read carefully their Blue Cross and other group Hospital insurance contracts to determine whether or not treatment of a service-connected disability is covered or excluded. Legion Service Officers have reported cases in which veterans were required to pay for treatment for such disabilities because they were not covered by the contract and no prior authorization had been received from VA.

## COMRADES IN DISTRESS

Motor Co., SCU 1973, Camp Abbott, Ore., ERTC—Urgently need to locate 1st Lt. George W. Ealey, C.O. from May, 1943, to May, 1944. Claim pending. Henry M. Haddox, Route 2, Columbia, La.

Marine Barracks, Naval Operating Base, Newport, R. I.—Help needed; will any service comrade who remembers me at above station January to June, 1943, please write; particularly Sgt. Walter Meyer, believed to be from around NYC. Christian O. Schnaitman, 108 Byers St., Springfield, Mass.

320th Field Signal Bn.—Urgently need to hear from Shepherd, Captain's orderly at Camp Fremont, Cal., in WWI. Claim pending. James J. Mason, 201 West MacArthur St., Tucson, Ariz.

Co. F, 5th Infantry—Need to locate Sgt. Loney Regan, Sgt. J. T. Potter, Pvts. Magradia and Hamm and others who were cooks with me. Claim pending, eye disability. Paul (Curley) Pousson, Route 1, Box 14, Iota, La.

Co. C, 134th TDRB Bn., 3rd TDRTS, Camp Hood, Texas—Need to contact men who served in this outfit in 1943. Disability claim. Jesse E. Lopez, 95 Canonicus St., North Tiverton, R. I.

Hospital, Deauville, France—Need to contact anyone who was in hospital at Deauville, France, October, 1917, who remembers *Newt Rough*—he was a patient on crutches. Write Mrs. Helen Cannon, 800 Russell, Amarillo, Texas.

Co. K, 7th Inf., 3rd Div.—Will Capt. Blake or anyone who knows his present address please write. Statement needed. Desmond L. Davis, Route 1, Anderson, Ala.

Co. C, 61st Signal Bn.—Will M/Sgt. Antoni, wire platoon chief during Tenn. maneuvers, 1943-44, please contact Harold D. Evans, Morrisville, N. Y. Claim pending.

USS *Nehenta Bay*—Will shipmates please write, particularly Chief Photographers Mate Echus, and Photographers Mates Maxwell Diamond and John Goodfellow. Need statement to establish claim. Donovan I. Griffith, (Pho. M. 2/c) C/o K. M. Fender, Rt. 3, McMinnville, Oregon.

Battery B, 41st Regt. CAC, Fort Monroe, Va., (WW1)—Will anyone in this outfit October and November, 1918, who remembers me, please write. Claim pending. Theodore Halla, Locke Hotel, Pierre, S. Dak.

1st Bn. Med. Det., 14th Infantry, 71st Inf. Div.—Urgently need to hear from men who were with me or know of my injury when I fell from a truck in Germany. Was Med. Aid man with Co. C. Kenneth E. Watkins, Rt. 2, Mount Vernon, Wash.

Replacement Depot, Fort Meade, Md.—Will anyone who witnessed or has knowledge of an accident to a WAC while alighting from a Public Relations jeep in front of the building housing Special Services and Public Relations, above station, in May, 1944, please contact Lt. Col. C. W. Allen, Room 450, U. S. Courthouse, Chicago, Ill.

Battery F, 5th FA—Will anyone who served with *Daniel Delly*, 1913 to 1924 please write John L. Giddings, Service Officer, American Legion, McLoud, Okla. Statement for correction of record.

164th Depot Brigade, Camp Funston, Kans., and Co. B, 20th Inf.—Need to hear from men who served with me above units summer of 1918. Claim purposes. John B. Tinker, 731 8th St. S.E. Washington, D. C.

Camp Lee, Va.—Will anyone who served with *Douglas S. Ellington* at Camp Lee in 1945, please contact Joe Warren, Service Officer, American Legion Post 81, Thomaston, Ga.

Patrol Gunboat Motorized (PGM 17)—Will shipmates of *Gerard Richards*, MMIC, please write, particularly MM2/c Donald Spencer, CMM Joseph Lacey, CMM Noonan, Flc Forchee, and Lt. (jg) Menifee. Disability claim pending. Albert E. Nadeau, Department Service Officer, The American Legion, Vet. Administration, Manchester, N. H.

USS *Dane*—Shipmates who remember eye trouble of *F1/c Eugene Rothe*, please write; particularly need to hear from *F1/c Robert T. Maxwell*, (ex Pittsburgh, Kans.) who bought Murine and treated *Rothe's* eyes. Al Tollefson, Service Officer, Oney Johnson-Edward Blessman Post No. 38, American Legion, Appleton, Wis.

USS *Thetis Bay*, (CVE 90)—Urgently need to hear from shipmates who know of my sickness during summer of 1943; claim pending. Charles (Chuck) Ainsworth Daniel, C/o L. Etteldorf, RFD 3, Waukon, Iowa.

USS *Stewart*, (224)—Need to locate Chief Pharmacist's Mate or any shipmates who knew me from June, 1940, through July, 1941. Statements needed for claim for arm injury. Harlan Hanson, 1192 N. Dale St., Paul, Minn.

Co. C, 57th Engineers, Camp Abbott, Oregon—Need to hear from men this outfit, particularly Capt. W. J. Neiman, Lt. Myers, (last saw him at Camp Lewis), and Pvts. Harper, Charles Glecklen. Also, 6th School Co., Atlanta Ord. Depot, and a Capt. Bennett, Fort McPherson hospital, who treated me. Ivan Van Note, Saybrook, Ill.

Major Howard Kelly Livingston—Information urgently needed about service this man in WWI, believed to have served in Marines. Pioneer in movie industry, and long in business at Washing-

ton, D. C. and in Florida; active Legionnaire, member of Washington Posts and Miami Shores Post No. 67. Information needed to establish claim for widow. Write Waldron E. Leonard, Director, Division of Services to Veterans, 1350 Pennsylvania Ave. N.W., Washington 4, D. C.

Camp Peary, Va., Area D, August, 1943—Will shipmates who recall incident on drill field when I sustained back injury while running and "hitting the deck" please write. Need statement to establish service injury. William H. (Red) Williams, (CCM), Collinsville Rd. and 67th St., Rt. 3, East St. Louis, Ill.

479th AAA Bn.—Urgently need to hear from medics during 1943, at Portsmouth, Va., or to hear from men who can give the names and addresses. Write Frederick Stebbins, Darien, Ga.

LSM 430—Will shipmates who know of serious fall suffered aboard by *F1/c Irving G. Pennini* on or about June, 1945, while off Guam, please write. Statement needed to establish claim. Irving G. Pennini, 143 Pleasant St., Rockland, Mass.

430th Bombardment Sqdrn., 502nd Bomb. Group—Need to locate Jesse V. Pimentel, Fish, Cunningham and Rolland, or anyone who can give their addresses. Statement needed. James H. Stevenson, Sedan, New Mexico.

9th Army Hqrs. and 2nd Armored Division—Will anyone who knew my son, *Francis (Frank) E. Derby* in service, or know of him being hospitalized in France, please write. Urgent; statements needed to obtain service connection; vet now blind and unable to walk; needs VA hospital care. Mrs. Grace Derby, 6 Thompson Ave., Glens Falls, N. Y.

Troop Ship *Herald of the Morning*—Left San Francisco for Manila, June 29, 1945. Anyone aboard this ship who remembers a landing barge breaking loose 3 days out, killing Corp. Ralph A. Barton, Jr., AF, (buried at sea) and injuring Corp. David Stark, AF, please write David W. (Bill) Stark, 1632 N. Cascade Ave., Colorado Springs, Colo. Claim pending.

1564th Engineer Depot Co.—Will anyone who was in this outfit, Fuoka, in 1945, please write. Claim pending. Arnold M. Bunnell, 42 Allen St., Rutland, Vt.

## OUTFIT REUNIONS

Society of the 1st Division—Annual reunion, Atlantic City, N. J., Sept. 6-8. Write C. M. Eymor, Box 188, San Diego 7, Cal.

1st Armored (Old Ironsides) Div. Assn.—4th annual reunion, Cincinnati, Ohio, Aug. 31-Sept. 1-2; Netherlands Plaza Hotel, Contact Leo B. Connor, Secy.-Treas., 1115 17th St., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

2nd (Indian Head) Div. Assn.—30th annual reunion, Philadelphia, Pa., July 26-28. Info from Natl. Hqrs., 2nd Div. Assn., 116 N. 3rd St., Camden 2, N. J.

3rd (Spearhead) Armored Div.—4th annual convention, Columbus, Ohio, July 26-28; Desher-Wallick Hotel, Write Paul W. Corrigan, Secy.-Treas., 80 Federal St., Boston 10, Mass.

4th (Breakthrough) Armored Div.—5th annual convention, Chicago, Ill., July 6-7; Sherman Hotel, Info from Albert Rosen, Secy.-Treas., P. O. Box 247, Madison Sq. Sta., New York 10, N. Y.

5th (Red Diamond) Infantry Div.—Annual reunion, Philadelphia, Pa., Labor Day week-end. Info from Frank Mulvaney, Natl. Secy., 1023 S. Farragut Terrace, Philadelphia 43, Pa.

5th (Patton's Ghosts) Armored Div.—Annual reunion, Pittsburgh, Pa., July 5-7; William Penn Hotel, Info from Charles Rubel, 885 Middle Rd., Pittsburgh 34, Pa.

6th (Red Star) Infantry Div.—Annual reunion, Milwaukee, Wis., July 26-28; Wisconsin Hotel, Write Elroy E. Scholl, 1425 N. 14th St., Milwaukee 5, Wis.

6th (Super 6th) Armored Div.—Annual reunion, Columbus, Ohio, Aug. 31-Sept. 1-2; Desher-Wallick Hotel, Write William E. Rutledge, Jr., Secy.-Treas., P. O. Box A, Yadinville, N. C.

7th (Lucky 7th) Armored Div.—5th annual convention, Chicago, Ill., Aug. 25-26; Sherman Hotel, Write Johnnie Walker, Secy., 39 Stillman Ave. Bergenfield, N. J.

8th (Pathfinder) Infantry Div.—4th annual reunion, Macon, Ga., Aug. 31-Sept. 1; Hotel Dempsey, Write B. L. Kersey, Jr., Executive Secy., 488 1st St., Macon, Ga.

8th (Iron Snake) Armored Div.—2nd annual convention, Chicago, Ill., June 29-July 1; Congress Hotel, Info from Daniel M. Garside, Secy., Suite 1008 33 N. La Salle St., Chicago 2, Ill.

9th Infantry Div. Assn.—6th annual reunion, New York City, July 26-28; Hotel Commodore, Info from Charles O. Tingley, Natl. Secy., P. O. Box 1704, Washington 13, D. C.

24th (Victory) Infantry Div. Assn.—4th annual reunion, Detroit, Mich., Aug. 10-12; Hotel Tuller, Info from Joseph L. Peyton, Natl. Secy., 131 N. Culver St., Baltimore 29, Md.

25th (Tropic Lightning) Infantry Div. Assn.—2nd annual reunion, Washington, D. C., July 6-8; Hotel Statler, Info from Assn. Secy., P. O. Box 101, Arlington 1, Va.

29th (Blue and Gray) Infantry Div., (both WWs)—32nd annual reunion, Newark, N. J., Oct. 12-14. Contact William E. Guthrie, Court House, Hackensack, N. J.

30th (Old Hickory) Infantry Div.—5th annual convention, Cleveland, Ohio, July 4-6. Write 30th Div. Inf. Assn., P. O. Box B, Bergen Sta., Jersey City, N. J.

32nd (Red Arrow) Infantry Div. Assn., (both WWs)—Annual reunion, Chicago, Ill., Sept. 1-3; Morrison Hotel, Info from Leo J. Fletcher, President, Morrison Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

37th (Buckeye) Infantry Div. Assn.—Annual reunion, Cincinnati, Ohio, Sept. 1-3; Gibson Hotel, Write Hqrs. 37th Div. Vets. Assn., 1101 Wyandotte Bldg., Columbus 15, Ohio.

42nd (Rainbow) Div. Vet. Assn.—33rd annual reunion, Birmingham, Ala., July 12-14; Hotel Tutwiler, Info from Lindsay L. Cox, Reunion Secy., 107 Hermosa Drive, Birmingham, Ala.

69th (Fighting 69th) Infantry Div. Assn.—4th annual reunion, Cleveland, Ohio, Aug. 24-26; Hollenden Hotel, Info from Banquet Committee, 69th Inf. Div. Assn., 135 Broadway, New York 6, N. Y.

80th (Blue Ridge) Infantry Div. Assn.—32nd annual reunion, Akron, Ohio, Aug. 2-5; Hotel Mayflower, Write Harry J. Collette, Resident Secy., 302 Plaza Bldg., Pittsburgh 2, Pa.

84th (Railsplitter) Infantry Div.—6th annual convention, Cleveland, Ohio, Aug. 27-29; Statler Hotel, Info from Natl. Hqrs., P. O. Box 282, Washington 4, D. C.

88th (Blue Devils) Infantry Div. Assn.—Annual reunion, Washington, D. C., Aug. 16-19; Shoreham Hotel, Write Hqrs. 88th Inf. Div. Assn., Box 328, Cooper Sta., New York 3, N. Y.

91st (Wild West) Infantry Div., (both WWs)—33rd annual reunion, Seattle, Wash., Sept. 29; Chamber of Commerce, Write Archie Walker, Secy., Drawer 2219, Seattle 11, Wash.

92nd (Buffalo) Infantry Div. Vet. Assn.—Annual reunion, Chicago, Ill., Sept. 6-9; headquarters 5745 State St. Info from Jesse L. Carter, National Commander, 6223 1/2 Indiana Ave., Chicago 37, Ill.

100th (Century) Infantry Div.—4th annual reunion, Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 7-9; Benjamin Franklin Hotel, Write Century Assn., P. O. Box 86, Hartford 1, Conn.

106th Infantry Div.—Reunion, Pittsburgh, Pa., July 27-29; William Penn Hotel, Write Bob Morrison, 630 N. Aiken Ave., Pittsburgh 6, Pa.

60th Sea-Bee Bn.—Annual reunion, Richmond, Ind., Sept. 1-2; Leland Hotel, Info and reservations from L. C. Martin, 721 N.W. 5th, Richmond, Ind.

315th Trench Mortar Btry., (WW1)—Annual reunion, Bowie, Texas, Nov. 12. All hands write E. I. Dreschel, P. O. Box 43, Gainesville, Texas.

USS *Pecahontas*, (Navy Troop Transport)—Reunion, ship's personnel and war-time passengers, 1917-19, in connection with Legion Natl. Convention, Miami, Fla., Oct. 15-18. Write M. H. Ryan, Director, Enterprise, Fla., or R. Fairley Morris, Secy., Box 117, Maxton, N. C.

322nd FA Assn., (WW1)—32nd annual reunion, Hamilton, Ohio, Sept. 8. Write L. B. Fritsch, Secy., P. O. Box 324, Hamilton, Ohio.

38th QM Co., 38th Inf. Div., (WW2)—Annual reunion, Ludlow, Ky., Aug. 4; CAC Club, Info from Paul J. Hefe, Secy., 3439 Duncan Ave., Cincinnati 8, Ohio.

112th Amn. Train., 37th Div. Vet. Assn.—Reunion, Cincinnati, Ohio, Sept. 1-3; Gibson Hotel, Write C. O. (Kissy) Lister, 701 Ashland Rd., Mansfield, Ohio.

Cos. E and A, 113th Medical Bn., 38th Div.—Reunion, Evansville, Ind., Aug. 18-19. Lawrence C. Wimpelberg, 335 W. Missouri St., Evansville, Ind.

Military Order of Purple Heart—19th annual national convention, Phoenix, Arizona, August 14-18; Westward Ho Hotel, Info from Ned M. Doty, Convention Secy.-Treas., Westward Ho Hotel, Phoenix, Ariz.

749 Tank Bn.—Reunion and basket dinner, Murphy Park Pavilion, New Harmony, Ind., July 29. Write Jack Keneipp, Poseyville, Ind.

Co. H, 319th Infantry, 80th Div., (WW1)—Annual reunion, Kennywood Park, Pittsburgh, Pa., July 29. Write W. B. Hayden, Secy.-Treas., 44 Academy Ave., Pittsburgh 28, Pa.

904th FA Bn., 79th Inf. Div.—3rd annual reunion, Pittsburgh, Pa., July 6-8; Hotel Roosevelt, Write Al V. Waiksnis, 56 Hazlewood Ave., Bridgeport 5, Conn.

National Assn. American Balloon Corps Veterans, (WW1)—20th annual reunion, Omaha, Neb., Oct. 6-10. Contact Theodore E. Nelson, Personnel Adjt., P. O. Box 234, South Omaha, Nebr.

256th Engineers Combat Bn.—2nd annual reunion, Pittsburgh, Pa., Aug. 18-19; Hotel Fort Pitt, Write Robert L. Geist, 2222 E. 68th St., Chicago 49, Ill.

71st AAA Brigade (formerly 2626th AAA Brigade)—2nd annual reunion, New York City, Aug. 3-5; Hotels Astor or McAlpin, Info and reservations from John (Jeddo) Nero, 2nd St., Cementon, Pa.

WAC Veterans Convention—5th annual convention, Boston, Mass., Aug. 17-19; registration fee \$12. Write Agnes Schnare, 123 Kent St., Brookline, Mass.

302nd Naval Construction Bn.—4th annual reunion, Pittsburgh, Pa., Aug. 3-5; Hotel Roosevelt, Contact Chairman Earl H. Eaton, 3841 Delco Rd., Pittsburgh 27, Pa., or Secy. Harry W. Price, Jr., 135 W. 3rd St., Lewistown, Pa.

376th Heavy Bomb Group Vet. Assn.—5th annual reunion, Omaha, Nebr., July 26-29; Hotel

(Continued on page 36)

## OAKEY NAMED TO SUCCEED LEGENDRE AT WASHINGTON



Jack M. Oakey

Jack M. Oakey, Denver, Colorado, has been named Assistant National Adjutant in charge of the Washington branch of the National Headquarters, succeeding Assistant National Adjutant Leonce R. Legendre who died suddenly on May 15.

The appointment was announced on May 25 by National Commander Erle Cocke, Jr., and Oakey took up his duties in his new station on May 28.

Known as a national authority on veterans' legislation and rehabilitation matters, Assistant National Adjutant Oakey was serving his eighth year as Director of the Legion's National Field Service, stationed at the National Headquarters at Indianapolis, when his promotion was announced.

A native Chicagoan, he enlisted for service in WW1 immediately after his graduation from college with an A.B. Degree in June, 1917. He served with Evacuation Hospital No. 16 in France—in the Meuse-Argonne Offensive and other campaigns—and was discharged as a Master Hospital Sergeant at Camp Grant, Illinois, on August 8, 1919.

Immediately associating himself with The American Legion, the young veteran became a charter member of William McKinley Post No. 236 in Chicago, but on removal to Denver transferred his membership to Leyden-Chiles-Wickersham Post No. 1, of which he has been a member for 25 years. He served as Commander of his Post; Department Membership Chairman, 1934-35; Colorado Department Commander, 1935-36, and Department Americanism Chairman, 1937-38 to name but a few highlights in his long Legion service record.

Appointed a National Field Secretary by National Commander Milo J. Warner in 1941, serving the area composed of Colorado, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Utah and Wyoming, he was promoted to Director of the Service on December 15, 1943, by National Commander Warren H. Atherton.

## BABE STEAGALL, TENNESSEE LEGION LEADER SUCCUMBS

G. W. (Babe) Steagall, widely known Tennessee American Legion leader, died recently at his home at Nashville. He served as Tennessee's Department Commander in 1928-29, and as Department Adjutant in 1944-45. For some years he was a member of the National Rehabilitation Commission, and in his long Legion career had held many other important Department and National Committee posts.

## HISTORIANS ASSOCIATION SPURS INTEREST OF POSTS

Prompted by the laxity in writing Post and Department histories of The American Legion, a group of Department Historians got together for a breakfast meeting at the Philadelphia National Convention in 1949, called by National Historian Monte C. Sandlin. As a result of that meeting a provisional organization of the National Association of American Legion Department Historians was effected.

Two of the most active officers of the Association have died since the Los Angeles meeting, resulting in serious delay in some of the organizational work. Department Historian Walter Naughton, Vice President, died on March 7. Miss Shirley Coulson, Denver, Department Historian of Colorado and Secretary-Treasurer of the Association, who had served as the organizing agent, passed away on April 18.

Organized for the purpose of coordinating Legion history and for mutual assistance, the Association of Department Historians serves the organization in a much broader field in stimulating and directing the compilation of histories of the local units. A marked increase has been noted in the number—and character—of Post histories entered in the national Post History Contest since its organization.

President McCreary calls attention to the 1951 Post History Contest with cash prizes for the winning contestants. The contest will close on August 15th, when all entries must be lodged in the office of the National Historian.

### THE AMERICAN LEGION NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

APRIL 30, 1951

#### ASSETS

|                                                 |                       |
|-------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Cash on hand and on deposit....                 | \$ 564,993.94         |
| Receivables .....                               | 883,541.47            |
| Inventories .....                               | 513,890.41            |
| Invested Funds .....                            | 667,841.00            |
| Permanent Trusts:                               |                       |
| Overseas Graves Decoration Trust Fund ....      | \$ 251,909.45         |
| Employees' Retirement Trust Fund ....           | 1,222,424.41          |
|                                                 | 1,474,333.86          |
| Real Estate, less depreciation....              | 787,625.33            |
| Furniture and Fixtures, less depreciation ..... | 310,624.43            |
| Deferred Charges .....                          | 76,234.55             |
|                                                 | <u>\$5,279,084.99</u> |

#### LIABILITIES, DEFERRED REVENUE AND NET WORTH

|                                              |                       |
|----------------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Current Liabilities .....                    | \$ 265,244.05         |
| Funds restricted as to use .....             | 477,011.37            |
| Deferred Income .....                        | 1,268,709.39          |
| Permanent Trusts:                            |                       |
| Overseas Graves Decoration Trust .....       | \$ 251,909.45         |
| Employees' Retirement Trust .....            | 1,226,767.23          |
|                                              | 1,478,676.68          |
| Net Worth:                                   |                       |
| Restricted Capital:                          |                       |
| Reserve Fund ....                            | \$ 23,464.13          |
| Restricted Fund .....                        | 17,161.86             |
| Reserve for construction Wash. office ....   | 786,397.65            |
| Real Estate .....                            | 80,000.00             |
|                                              | 907,023.64            |
| Unrestricted Capital:                        |                       |
| Surplus .....                                | 254,369.73            |
| Excess of Income over Expense 4 months ..... | 628,050.13            |
|                                              | 882,419.86            |
|                                              | <u>1,789,443.50</u>   |
|                                              | <u>\$5,279,084.99</u> |

## OUTFIT REUNIONS

(Continued from page 35)

Castle. Write Wiley Golden, 371 Probasco Ave., Cincinnati 20, Ohio.

Battery A, 882nd Field Artillery Bn. — Annual reunion, Chicago, Ill., July 14; Morrison Hotel. Info from Wayne L. Brannon, Secy., 630 N. 1st St., Vandalia, Ill.

American Railroad Transportation Corps, (both WVs) — National reunion, New York City, Aug. 26-30; Hotel Plymouth. Info from Gerald J. Murray, Natl. Adjt., 150 S. Rebecca Ave., Scranton, Pa.

312th Bomb Group, (Roarin' 20s) — Reunion, Cincinnati, Ohio, Aug. 3-5; Hotel Sinton. Write Raymond A. Grebla, RD 5, State Highway 31, Somerville, N. J.

163rd Infantry, (WW2) — Reunion, June 30-July 1st, Chicago, Ill.; Morrison Hotel. Reservations direct or contact Gene L. Adams, Secy., Box 243, McHenry, Ill.

Co. B, 784th MP Bn. — Reunion, Macon, Ga., Aug. 4; Hotel Dempsey. Contact C. D. Burgess, Box 743, Anderson, S. C., or John H. Culverhouse, Zebulon Rd., Macon, Ga.

388th Bomb Group — Reunion, Columbus, Ohio, July 6-8; Desher-Wallick Hotel. Info and reservations from Robert L. Pfeiffer, Chairman, at hotel address.

10th Station Hospital — Annual reunion, Waterloo, Iowa, Sept. 14-16. Write Harlan V. Epland, 153 Sherman Ave., Waterloo, Iowa.

38th Infantry Regt. Assn. — Annual reunion, both WVs, Philadelphia, Pa., July 26-28; Hotel Adelphia. Write A. H. Zindel, Secy., 558 W. 193rd St., New York 33, N. Y.

71st Construction Battalion — 2nd reunion, St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 29-31; New Jefferson Hotel. Info from H. H. Tarrant, 1036 Adams St., Quincy, Ill.

773rd Tank Destroyer Bn. — Reunion, New Orleans, La., Oct. 10-11. Write Frank G. Spiess, 14 Jackson Barracks, New Orleans 17, La.

63rd Sea-Bee Bn. — 5th annual convention, Cleveland, Ohio, Labor Day week-end; Carter Hotel. Contact A. C. James, 19415 Nyack St., Cleveland 10, Ohio.

Co. E, 145th Inf. (WW2) — Reunion, Ashland Armory, Ashland, Ohio, Aug. 4-5. Write Joseph O. Morehead, 422 S. Lisbon St., Carrollton, Ohio.

605th Tank Destroyer Bn. — 2nd annual picnic, Lake Lansing Park, Lansing, Mich., Sept. 2. Info from Albert M. Bachelder, 804 W. Jefferson St., Grand Lodge, Mich.

310th Signal Operating Bn. Assn. — 2nd annual reunion, Reading, Pa., Sept. 8; Hotel Abraham Lincoln. Write Elwood R. Ruppert, Chairman, 214 Jefferson St., Reading, Pa.

Anti-Tank Co., 409th Inf., 103rd Div. — Reunion at Chicago, Ill., in Oct., information from Richard Scheer, Pleasant Hill, Mo.

93rd Sea-Bees — 4th annual reunion, Washington, D. C., Sept. 22-23; Hotel Annapolis. Write C. E. Mastin, 509 Oneida Place N.W., Washington 11, D. C., or George E. Norris, 3532 A St., S.E., Washington 19, D. C.

273rd FA Bn., (WW2) — 4th annual reunion, Joplin, Mo., Aug. 11-12. Write D. E. Higgins, 2821 E. 12th St., Joplin, Mo.

588th Signal Depot Co. — Reunion, St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 1-3. Info from Dale A. Sweet, 1260 E. University, Springfield, Mo.

21st Supply Sqdr., 21st Air Depot Group — Reunion, Dayton, Ohio, July 21-22; Dayton Biltmore Hotel. Reservations and info from Lee A. Jones, 27 E. Bataan Drive, Dayton, Ohio.

113th Engineers Assn., (WW1) — Annual reunion, Forest Park, Noblesville, Ind., Sept. 29-30. Write Charles M. Beal, Secy., 321 S. Main St., Tipton, Ind.

39th Engineering Sqdrn. — Reunion, Richmond, Ind., Aug. 5. Contact G. R. Glass, RR 2, Box 109, Indianapolis, Ind.

Co. C, 730th Ry. Bn. — 4th annual reunion, Chicago, Ill., Aug. 24-25; Hotel Chicagoan. Write J. H. Smotherman, 1407 S. 15th Ave., Maywood, Ill.

Military Railway Service Veterans — 5th annual reunion, Cleveland, Ohio, Sept. 21-22; Hollenden Hotel. Info from Fred J. Popowich, Deputy Director General, Station Master's Office, Pennsylvania Station, New York 1, N. Y.

217th Coast Artillery AA, (National Guard) — Reunion, St. Cloud, Minn., Sept. 29-30. Write Bob Molitor, 315th 7th Ave., North, St. Cloud, Minn.

505th Ordnance Co. HM-TK — 6th annual reunion, Cleveland, Ohio, Sept. 1-2. Write Wilbur J. Reinke, Stop 60, Avon Lake, Ohio.

Medical Det., 261st Infantry, 65th Div. — Reunion, Chicago, Ill., June 29-July 1; Palmer House. Write Tom Tiernan, 6250 No. Bell Ave., Chicago 45, Ill.

27th Armored FA Assn. — Annual convention, Cincinnati, Ohio, July 28-29; Netherlands Plaza Hotel. Information from R. W. Bassett, Box 336, Werk Road, Cincinnati 11, Ohio.

13th Infantry Regt. Officers' Assn. — Annual reunion, Old Point Comfort, Va., July 13-15; Chamberlin Hotel. Contact L. S. Sohn, Jr., 815 Mortgage Guarantee Bldg., Atlanta, Ga., for details.

533rd Ord. HM Co. (Tank) — Reunion and picnic, Harrisburg, Pa., July 28; headquarters Penn-Harris Hotel. Contact "Big Joe" Schmidt, 1154 Market St., Harrisburg, Pa.

# Veterans Newsletter

A digest of events which are likely  
to be of personal interest to you

July, 1951

## KOREA WAR VETS GETS WARTIME BENEFITS:

After months of delay, Congress received, acted upon, passed and sent to the President a Joint Resolution extending certain wartime benefits to veterans of the war in Korea....(Now Public Law 28, 82nd Congress)....All this was done within two hours on May 10....Cause: Storm of protest, including strong telegram to leaders in Vet affairs in Congress from National Commander Erle Cocke, Jr., over refusal of VA hospital to admit ex-Marine for treatment....New law extends benefits granted to WW2 vets to provide medical, hospital and domiciliary care, burial benefits, compensation and pension benefits at wartime rates for "peacetime" vets of the war in Korea and their dependents....(See more complete article in National Legionnaire section)....Law does not extend privileges of the GI Bill, Social Security wage credits, and other benefits granted to WW2 vets....Legion will continue fight to overcome these inequalities and inequities.

## SERVICEMEN'S INDEMNITY ACT OF 1951:

New, automatic GI insurance law was signed by the President on April 25, (Public Law 23, 82nd Congress), but before final passage Congress softened one feature in line with Legion urging....This is the law that grants present day servicemen and women automatic and free insurance coverage of \$10,000 while in service and for 120 days thereafter, (death gratuity)....As finally passed provision was included to permit present Armed Forces personnel to apply for NSLI term insurance within 120 days after discharge....This post-war or post-discharge insurance to be maintained and paid for by themselves as civilians....Privilege of converting such term insurance to a permanent plan is not permitted, except to those defined by the VA as uninsurable by private insurance companies because of service-connected disabilities....Act denies right of WW1 and WW2 vets to obtain new insurance under Government Life or National Service Life plans....Also, denies reinstatement of term insurance lapsed under a previous term - reinstatements must be made under the current term....But Act expressly provides that nothing contained in either the Servicemen's Indemnity Act or Insurance Act of 1951 shall restrict any right under insurance contracts issued on or prior to the date of the laws....Holders of USGLI and NSLI are cautioned to keep premiums paid and keep their insurance in full force.

## NSLI SPECIAL DIVIDEND:

Checks for second special NSLI dividend to cover policies in force between 1948 and 1951 are flowing out of VA at the rate of about 150,000 each week....Checks are sent as soon as possible after anniversary date of policy....About one full year will be required to clean up the operation; bulk of payments should be completed on the 8,200,000 policies by April, 1952....The payments are automatic - no application is required - and, above all, do not write to ask when your check is coming

through....That may only delay payment by getting file out of the regular order....Rate of payment varies by type of policy held, length of time in force, age of policyholder....No simple formula is available - VA uses some 3,000 separate dividend rates computed on the conditions of age, amount of policy, etc....But for vets under 40 who hold full amount (\$10,000) under the term plan, the rate of payment is about 50 cents per month for each \$1,000.... All policies, term and permanent plan, in force for three months between their anniversary dates from 1948 to 1951, will share in the \$685,000,000 refund.

Public Law 36, 82nd Congress, signed by the President on May 18, provides that future dividends may be applied to pay premiums on NSLI.

## PLANS FOR RELEASE OF RESERVISTS ON ACTIVE DUTY:

Department of Defense, through House Subcommittee on Reserve Affairs, has announced plans for releasing Reservists who have been called back to active duty....Plans vary in detail due to organizational differences in services, but all are designed to secure release within reasonable period of Reservists who served in WW2....This applies particularly to men ordered into active duty from inactive status....Speed of release depends to a great extent on military requirements in Korea and elsewhere and the availability of trained replacements for their relief.

Army plans to start releasing in September enlisted Reservists who were ordered into active military service as individuals from a non-pay status in the Inactive and Volunteer Reserves....As first step, enlisted Reservists in these classes who were granted a delay and have not yet reported for duty will not now be required to serve. Cancelling of orders issued to Inactive and Volunteer Reservists does not apply to members of units of the Active Reserve and National Guard....However, Army will continue to accept individual Enlisted Reservists who volunteer for 21 months....Return of Inactive Enlisted Reservists from Korea for release will necessarily be correlated with rotation of combat personnel from that area.

Navy will begin releasing enlisted Volunteer Reservists in July who were recalled to active duty from a non-pay drill status....Initially, about 1,000 of these Reservists will be released monthly....By October, it is planned, the number will be stepped up to 6,000 monthly, about one-third of whom will be Organized Reservists....Reserve Officers will generally be required to serve a minimum period of 21 months - program for release of these Reserve Officers will not go into effect before April, 1952....Determination of when a Reservist is to be released is based on the essentiality of his particular skill, whether he was in a drill-pay status when recalled, and whether or not he is a WW2 vet.

Air Force personnel ordered to extend active duty from the Volunteer Reserve will have opportunity to elect relief from such duty after 12 months....Reserve Officers of Volunteer Reserve ordered into

active duty since June 25, 1950, may be required to serve a minimum of 21 months....Air National Guard and Organized Reserve airmen ordered to active duty may obtain release upon completion of 21 months' active service or upon termination of their enlistments, plus the 1-year extension under Public Law 624, whichever is earlier....ROTC graduates reporting for active duty for a 24-month tour will be released on its completion, if they so desire.

Marine Corps plans to permit the release from active duty of essentially all of its Reservists who so desire by June 30, 1952....This will involve some 5,400 Officers and 58,500 enlisted men of the Volunteer and Organized Marine Corps Reserve....Top priority for release will go to WW2 vets....Second, to non-vets who were serving in the Reserve prior to the Korean fighting....Third, to those who voluntarily joined the Reserve for immediate assignment to extended active duty since the outbreak of the Korean fighting....Personnel will be released in each class on a "first in, first out" basis....Non-veteran officers do not share in above priority classifications, nor do any Second Lieutenants - these officers will be required to serve a minimum of 21 months....Qualified enlisted Reservists may join the regular Marine Corps without loss of rank or precedence.

#### WEST VIRGINIA BONUS TIED UP:

Authorized by the voters at the November, 1950, election, and with the passage of a \$90,000,000 bond issue by the Legislature in 1951, West Virginia vets of WW1 and WW2 still do not have a war-service bonus in sight....Official Washington, through Defense Mobilizer Charles Wilson, called the bonus "inflationary" and asked Governor Okey E. Patteson to cancel or postpone sale of the bond issue....The Governor refused, saying that the issue had been doubly approved, by the voters and the Legislature, and that he had no authority to cancel or postpone....But on May 23, the date set for opening bids for \$67,000,000 in bonds, there were no bids....Investment bankers acting under the Washington protest refused to bid....Application blanks were to be ready by July 1 - with no money in sight, the whole bonus matter will be delayed, at least for a time.

Governor Patteson and other State officials have under consideration a plan of buying the bonds from the surplus and uninvested money in the Workmen's Compensation Fund and other public funds....However, the money immediately in sight from this source is inadequate to care for the amount required....West Virginia Legion Executive Committee has called upon Governor Patteson to use such uninvested funds as are available and devise other means to proceed with "Operation Bonus."....Meanwhile, because of the Washington intervention, Mountain State vets will wait for their bonus.

#### MONTANA BONUS WAITS COURT DECISION:

Action attacking the constitutionality of the War service honorarium voted in Montana last November, is likely to tie up final decision for several months....Two actions are before the Supreme Court....One, to restrain the authorities from selling the \$22,000,000 in bonds, and two, attacking the constitutionality of the initiative measure....District Judge J. B. McClernan, Butte, upheld validity of the honorarium - which is a bonus by another name - in the first instance, thus paving the way for appeal to the Supreme Court....A complainant brought the second action, claiming the measure is unconstitutional on 14 technical points....Lower court ruled it was legal....Supreme Court has final say-so on both actions.

#### NEW APPROPRIATION FOR WASHINGTON BONUS:

Under new appropriation act, applications for Washington State WW2 war-service bonus can be

received and paid up until March 31, 1953....Records indicate that approximately 35,000 eligible WW2 veterans and their dependents have not yet made application, according to H. C. Ashenfelter, Administrator of Division of Veterans Compensation....Payment is made at the rate of \$10 per month for home service and \$15 per month for service outside continental limits of U. S....Eligibility requirements: Service between December 7, 1941, and September 2, 1945; honorable discharge, or still in service....Must have been State citizen or resident at least one year preceding entry into service, or immediately preceding December 7, 1941, if in service on that date....Next-of-kin of servicemen who died in service are eligible in following order: Unremarried widow, surviving dependent children or dependent parents....Applications forms are available from State Auditor, Division of Veterans Compensation, Olympia, Washington.

#### INDIANA WW2 BONUS PAYMENT SPEEDED UP:

At last session, Indiana State Legislature provided for early payment of WW2 bonus to three special classes....These are: (1) Next-of-kin of those who died of service-connected causes while on active wartime duty; (2) Service-connected disabled who are rated with a disability of 10 percent or more, and (3) the 100 percent non-service connected disabled....Checks for the three classes will start to flow out about July 1....WW2 vets not in the three categories will await their turn under the original law....It is expected that final payment will be made in late 1954 or early 1955....Deadline for applications expired on April 30, 1951....Bonus is being paid from funds raised by a special tax....Under original law no payments were to be made until a sufficient fund had accrued to pay all at one time, estimated to be completed with the 1954 tax.

#### THAT GREEN LOOP ON GI SHOULDERS:

American soldiers and officers who wear green on their shoulders are not necessarily Irish - but bet your chips they're fighting men....The green shoulder loop, now seen frequently, is an honor reserved for combat commanders only....It signifies that the wearer is a leader in a fighting unit, and that he has the responsibility of command....Known as the Combat Commander's Identification, the two green cloth "sleeves" or bands are worn in the middle of both uniform shoulder loops to give recognition to those shoulders who lead units of ground - combat - forces....Both officers and non-commissioned officers are eligible to wear the identification, provided they hold command jobs in specified units of the Army's combat forces.

#### OFFICER CANDIDATE FLOPS STAY IN ARMY:

Soldiers who fail officer candidate courses must stay in the Army as enlisted men, if they are draft eligible. So says a new regulation effective June 1....Under old regulations those who enlisted to take officer candidate courses, and who failed, could leave the service.

#### FEDERAL AID TO MEDICAL EDUCATION:

To encourage existing medical schools to provide for and accept a limited number of medical students above the entrance averages of the past three years, the Legion's Legislative Commission is supporting S. 337....This is the "Emergency Professional Health Training Act" which, to decrease the shortage of doctors, provides for Federal aid for medical education....This is an emergency measure to run for five years....The Commission calls on Legionnaires to write their Senators asking that the principles of S. 337 be enacted.

## The Kids Do Big Things on a Small Scale

(Continued from page 25)

craft arts of our forefathers, have been given a rude jolt. Every sign points the other way. Oldsters have returned to working with their hands on an unprecedented scale.

Larry Eisinger, editor of *How to Build It*, one of several Fawcett publications covering the hobby and craft fields, refers to these grown-ups as "The Tinkering Public." He declares more Americans today are "building it, fixing it, making it run and then changing it" than ever before in our history.

Before we return to what one educator calls "our fabulous youth," let's note briefly what their elders are doing.

In 1951, according to the magazine *Mechanix Illustrated*, a \$300,000,000 profits and royalties melon will be sliced up among American inventors. A substantial chunk of it will go to home workshop hobbyists.

In Rochester, N. Y., the Deputy Commissioner of Commerce helps hobbyists make big money, if they're of an inventive turn of mind. He reports that since 1946 "gadgeteers" from 48 states have sent him workable ideas. The city's reputation as a gadget center has boosted its annual industrial income by more than \$3,000,000.

Scale-model railroaders, most of whom are adults connected with railroading, are spending over \$5,000,000 a year on their hobby, according to the *New York Herald Tribune*. They own and operate enough track to reach eight times across the U. S.

One of the nation's big department stores, R. H. Macy & Co., New York, featured a hobby show as a promotion stunt this year. In the country's most bustling city, it was a smash hit. In the future, according to Earl Bridgette, who planned the innovation, it will be an annual event.

It all adds up to a boom in creative hobby work. In fact, to meet a rising demand, more than a thousand retail stores, that handle nothing but hobby supplies, now can be found in every section of the U. S.

Most hobby enthusiasts draw a line between what they call "active" hobbies and "inactive" ones. The latter are pursuits like stamp, coin, or butterfly collecting, so popular 30 years ago. Active hobbies are those in which things get built, and in which the things may, or may not, function after they are built.

This brings us to the younger generation. Youthful hobbyists today want to build things, not collect them. The butterfly net has been replaced by a set of X-Acto, Burgess, Handee, or Casco hand tools. They may cost as little as 50¢ for a single knife. A complete assortment may run to \$15, or more.

Only in a headline writer's imagination could young America be portrayed as a street-corner hoodlum, a zip gun in one hand, a switch blade in the other. Youth today is too busy with screwdriver and testing kit to play such a role.

If they do not own their own hobby tools there are organizations to help them out, notable among which is Boys' Clubs of America. Every year, in its 325 club-

houses reaching into the four corners of the nation, more than 300,000 boys, from 8 to 20 years old, develop vocational skills and aptitudes by using club tools and machinery for their own projects. Membership costs only 25¢ to \$2.00 a year. Members have full use of clubhouse recreation and vocational facilities.

The Boys' Clubs movement has spread until the present dollar value of its physical equipment is \$68,000,000, and it employs more than 6,000 part- and full-time workers. Over 21,000 public-spirited men and women serve on its boards of directors, or in auxiliary organizations of local units. Men like former President Herbert Hoover, who is chairman of the board, and William Edwin Hill, president, guide its hobby program. In 1947, the National Executive Committee of The American Legion indorsed Boys' Clubs and pledged aid in establishing new units.

In addition to the National Model Airplane Contest mentioned earlier, two big annual competitions act as magnets that attract the nation's growing army of hobby fans. One of them, a model car-building competition, is sponsored by Fisher Body Division of General Motors Corporation. It is open to contestants from 12 to 19 years old. The other, Plymouth International Model Plane Contest, is sponsored by Plymouth Division of Chrysler Corporation. It draws boys and girls 5 to 21 years old.

The Fisher Body Contest was started in 1930, when the Fisher Body Craftsman's Guild was founded. Its program was designed to interest teen age boys in fine craftsmanship. It met with enthusiastic response. A total of more than 2,300,000 boys has enrolled in the Guild since its inception. More than 250,000 now enter the contest annually.

At one time, the competition centered around the construction of a Napoleonic coach, which was a purely craft project.

In 1937, however, officials of General Motors decided to broaden its scope. A model automobile competition was added.

Since the beginning of the original competition, 91 boys have received \$320,500 in college scholarships awarded by the Guild. A total of \$741,000 has been shared by national, regional and state winners.

Shortly after the war, the Napoleonic coach project was discontinued. Emphasis was shifted to originality of design embodied in models of modern automobiles. This year, awards will total \$65,000, including 686 state awards, 40 regional awards and 8 university scholarships.

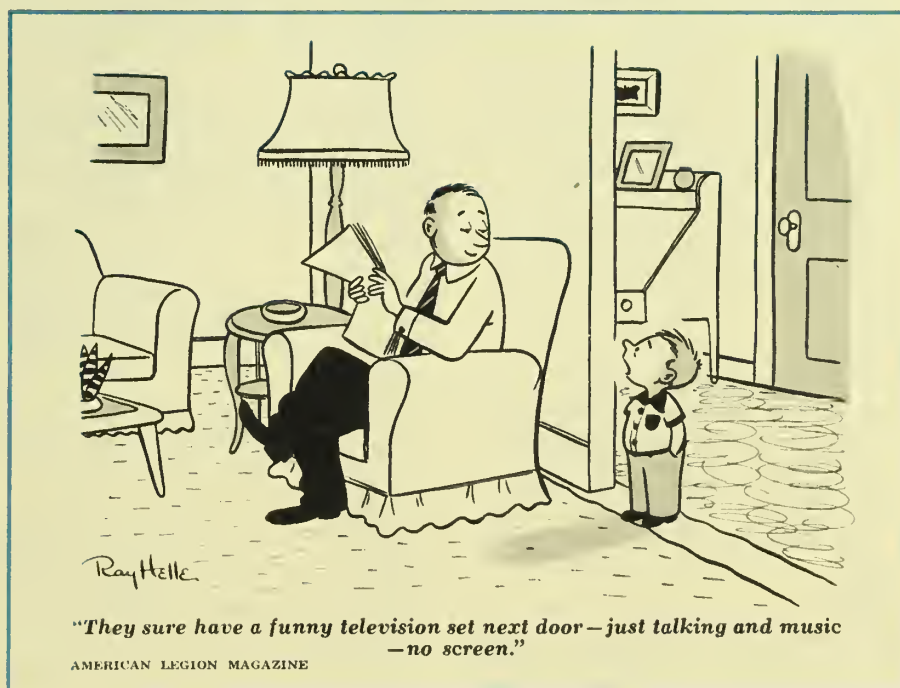
From its earliest days, the Guild program was indorsed by leading schoolmen of the nation. Dr. Paul E. Klopsteg, director of research, Northwestern University, declared, "There is little doubt that procedures established by the Guild are successful in discovering some of the best talent among American boys."

A stronger statement was made by J. Edgar Hoover, director of the FBI. "If every young American," he said, "would play his part in some worth-while activity, such as that offered by the Craftsman's Guild, I firmly believe present juvenile delinquency would subside considerably."

As was foreseen by the contest planners, inventiveness displayed in Guild competition has been a stark rebuttal to theories of viewers-with-alarm, who were ready to write off America's native tradition of skill and ingenuity.

A few boys reported they had built their cars in modern workshops equipped with labor-saving tools. But others confessed they had constructed their entries on kitchen tables, using their mothers' discarded household utensils for working implements.

One Oregon boy experimented with dozens of metals for use as chrome trim on his model. Then he found that an alu-



minum edging on his mother's kitchen drain board was the most satisfactory, because it took a higher polish. He did not reveal his mother's reaction when she learned of his discovery.

The infinite patience of these young craftsmen was illustrated in a technique used by a Missouri winner in finishing his model. He applied to his completed car 23 coats of lacquer, 7 coats of sealer, 8 sprayed coats of primer and, finally, 8 additional coats of metallic paint. He then rubbed down the body and waxed it to assure absolute perfection. The job took about 400 hours.

These boys were not sissies who spent all their time pottering around their mothers' kitchens. A junior regional winner from Minnesota and Wisconsin also won high school letters in football, bas-

on B-25s and were added to all P-47 Thunderbolts in the command. Sendek was commissioned a second lieutenant in the field and was awarded the Legion of Merit.

Such boys are the backbone of the Craftsman's Guild. They are pioneers in automotive design and trail blazers afterward in new mechanical techniques. For them the American frontier is not dead. It has only moved forward to meet the challenge of a machine age.

Model airplane builders are of the same breed. But they have this quirk in their creative thinking: they want their models to perform.

The Plymouth International Model Plane Contest beckons to these young boys and girls. The contest is four years old and it involves more than a million

peted during August for championship prizes. Winners received \$7,000 in U. S. Savings Bonds and 129 trophies. Competing aircraft ranged from tiny, one-tenth ounce, rubber-powered models for indoor competition, to fast jet and gas-powered models that reached speeds of more than 140 miles an hour. The national mark is now around 160 mph!

Viewers-with-alarm should meet some of the winners. First-place speed champ was a teen-age girl, Theresa Grish, of St. John, Ind. A high-point man, winner of three first-place trophies, was Fred W. Sage, of Independence, Mo. He was six years old.

American kids have divided model aircraft building and flying into three categories: 1. Gliding, or soaring, models, 2. Rubber-powered models, and 3. Gas- or jet-powered models. Most enthusiasts progress through all three stages, in the order named. They learned that way, and it's easier on the pocketbook.

Power model competitions are divided into free-flight and control-line flight. The former is what the name implies. A plane is flown on its own for a few seconds. Its total performance is measured and judged.

Control-line flying means a plane's owner controls it from the ground by two wires, which act as controls and tether. The latter method is the nearest thing to piloting a plane that has been devised. That is its great appeal to modern, air-minded youngsters. At the National Contest, young "pilots" skillfully took their planes off from, and landed them on, the deck of a simulated aircraft carrier!

Rules for flying competitions are prescribed by the Academy of Model Aeronautics, a division of the National Aeronautics Association. It represents the Fédération Aéronautique Internationale, a world-wide parent organization.

Provisions have been made for competitions between jet and rocket-powered models. Lately, the glo-plug power plant has given a great impetus to model aviation.

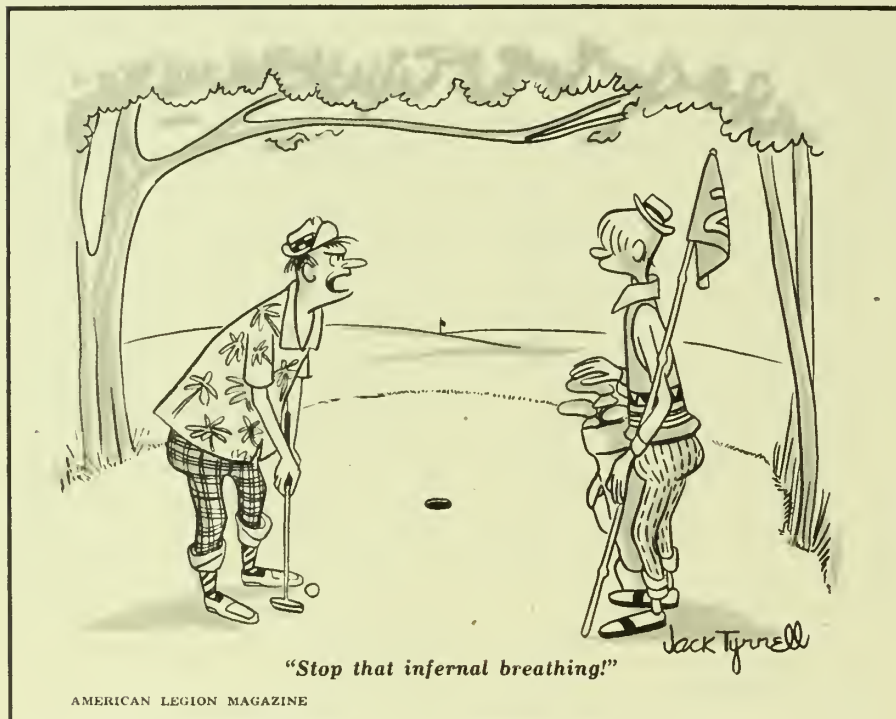
In its simplest terms, a glo-plug is merely a thumb-size spark plug engine, which is started on current supplied by battery. As soon as the plug heats up, or "glows," ignition commences and the motor operates with battery removed. These motors, rated up to about one horsepower, run "without ignition" until they are stopped, or until the fuel, a gasoline mixture, is exhausted.

Credit for perfecting the glo-plug is generally given to Arthur Hasselbach, an A.M.A. official, who conducts the Plymouth International Contests. Now he heads Consolidated Model Engineering Company, located in the Bronx, New York City.

Most model plane builders use stock glo-plug motors, ranging in price from \$4.95 to \$15, which develop from 7,500 to 18,000 rpm's, or about seven times the propeller speed of military planes. They are taken apart by their youthful owners, polished to mirror-like surfaces, and re-assembled to produce higher speeds.

The same glo-plugs are converted by their owners to drive model racing cars

(Continued on page 42)



ketball and tennis, while maintaining high grades in school work.

The boys enjoyed other normal activities. A Red Wing, Minn., youth, senior regional winner from Minnesota and Wisconsin, put finishing touches on his car in his workshop while his "steady date" sat beside him, knitting him a sweater.

What happens to boys who win university scholarships in the Fisher Contest? A recent survey made by the Craftsman's Guild supplied answers to that question.

One winner, Edward N. Sendek, of Canonsburg, Pa., finished college in time to become a technical sergeant in the 340th Bombardment Group in Italy shortly after the invasion of Africa. At the time, B-25s could carry only four 1000-pound bombs, or eight 250-pounders, or twelve 120-pound fragmentation bombs in their bomb bays. It became necessary to step up the load of fragmentation bombs.

Working all one night, Sendek designed and built a bomb rack adapter that increased the fragmentation bomb load by 83 percent. They were installed

people annually. That record will of course be broken.

It begins on a local level, when Chrysler dealers across the country sponsor regional meets. As many as 100,000 people have attended one of these previews of the main event. Winners there compete in the International, held in Detroit.

The Army, Navy and Air Force have cooperated closely in developing the competition. A recent communication from the Air Force informed Chrysler, "The United States Air Force not only is watching the program of model airplane building, but is giving it all proper encouragement."

Civilian authorities agree the armed forces have tempered their encouragement with tact and wisdom. They have never attempted to control the model aviation program, as did Italy and Germany. As a result, America's young model builders operate on a technical free enterprise system. It has produced dazzling results, whereas the programs in Italy and Germany ended in failure.

In the 1950 International, with military observers present, 481 youngsters com-



# How to Get to MIAMI

Where the National Convention will meet Oct. 15th to 18th

## BY AUTOMOBILE



**FROM NEW YORK CITY** US Highway #1, which runs from Canadian border through Maine, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Richmond, Va.; Raleigh, N. C.; Columbia, Ga.; Savannah, Ga.; Jacksonville, Fla., thence by scenic coastal highway A1A through St. Augustine; Daytona Beach; Vero Beach; Palm Beach; Fort Lauderdale to Miami. Approx. mileage 1405—3-4 days traveling. Many excellent motels along route. Get United Motor Courts Guide; FHA Guide; Esso Auto Court Guide, etc.

Alternate and popular route is the more scenic "Ocean Highway," a little shorter, which is the same as #1 until you reach Newcastle, Del. There you take U. S. 13 to Cape Charles, Va.; take ferry to Norfolk, Va.; thence by US 17 to Jacksonville A1A to Miami.

**FROM DETROIT** US 25, via Dayton, Cincinnati, Lexington, Ky.; Asheville, N. C.; into Augusta, Ga., where you pick up US 1 and proceed as above. 1422 miles. 4 days easy; 3 days pushing.

**FROM CHICAGO** US 41, which comes down from Egg Harbor, Milwaukee, via Nashville, Chattanooga, Atlanta and picks up US 1. 1313 miles, 3 days.

**FROM ST. LOUIS** US 61 to Memphis; US 78 to Birmingham, Ala.; US 31 to Montgomery, Ala.; US 231 to Tallahassee, Fla.; US 27 to Miami. 1391 miles. 3-4 days.

**FROM SALT LAKE CITY** US 40 to Denver; US 36 to St. Joseph, Mo.; US 71 to Kansas City, Mo.; US 50 east to St. Louis, then as above. 2844 miles. 7 days.

**FROM LOS ANGELES** US 101 south to San Diego; US 80 east via Phoenix, Ariz.; El Paso, Texas. US 90 to San Antonio, Houston, New Orleans. Into Florida at Pensacola, thence to Tallahassee. US 27 to Miami. Travel time: 7-8 days.

**FROM SAN FRANCISCO** Either east via US 50 to Salt Lake City, then continue as in second box above, or south via US 101 to Los Angeles, then continue as box above. 3633 miles. 8-9 days.

## BY BUS



Both Greyhound Bus Lines and National Trailways operate good through schedules between above cities and Miami. Traveling times very much the same as above. Rates:

|                |       |              |               |
|----------------|-------|--------------|---------------|
| From New York  | ..... | \$28.58 o.w. | \$ 51.46 r.t. |
| Denver         | ..... | 42.44        | 76.42         |
| Chicago        | ..... | 29.38        | 52.90         |
| St. Louis      | ..... | 25.13        | 45.25         |
| Salt Lake City | ..... | 49.57        | 89.24         |
| Los Angeles    | ..... | 56.58        | 101.89        |
| San Francisco  | ..... | 58.13        | 104.65        |

(Note: Subject to change)

## BY RAILROAD



|                            |                                                                                                                                                                   | Rate—Coach |       |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|-------|
|                            |                                                                                                                                                                   | o.w.       | r.t.  |
| <b>FROM NEW YORK CITY</b>  | (Courtesy American Express Co.)                                                                                                                                   |            |       |
|                            | Seaboard Air Line, via Philadelphia, Washington, Baltimore, Richmond, Raleigh, Savannah, Jacksonville. Also Atlantic Coast Line, both leaving on Penna. R.R. .... | 35.71      | 65.81 |
| <b>FROM DETROIT</b>        | New York Central, connecting with Southern and Florida East Coast .....                                                                                           | 38.36      | 68.90 |
| <b>FROM CHICAGO</b>        | N. Y. Central (The Royal Palm) connecting as above .....                                                                                                          | 36.52      | 65.75 |
| <b>FROM ST. LOUIS</b>      | St. Louis-San Francisco Line ...                                                                                                                                  | 32.42      | 58.40 |
| <b>FROM SALT LAKE CITY</b> | Union Pacific .....                                                                                                                                               | 118.45     |       |
|                            | via Denver, from which fare is                                                                                                                                    | 96.70      |       |
| <b>FROM LOS ANGELES</b>    | Union or Southern Pacific.....                                                                                                                                    | 120.75     |       |
| <b>FROM SAN FRANCISCO</b>  | Union or Southern Pacific.....                                                                                                                                    | 120.75     |       |

Notes: All above fares are subject to 15% Fed. Transportation Tax.

In all cases there are extra charges for reserved seats, \$1.00 in most cases.

In some instances, there are slightly lower round trip fares within 30 days.

## BY AIRLINE



(Prices do not include Tax)

|                           |                                                                                                  | o.w.  | r.t.   |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|--------|
| <b>FROM NEW YORK CITY</b> | Both National Airlines and Eastern Airlines, night coach flights; 5 hours non-stop flights ..... | 53.35 | 106.70 |
| <b>FROM WASHINGTON</b>    | (Also serve from Philadelphia, Baltimore, Norfolk, Charleston)                                   | 87.30 | 43.65  |

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(Continued from page 40)

and speed boats. Competition in both fields now is attracting as many adults as youngsters. Costs are high, and an expert's knowledge of motors is necessary to keep them in top condition.

Model racing cars, stock jobs of which cost from \$10.95 to \$16, are raced, and timed electrically, on circular concrete tracks, either fixed to a rail, or at the end of a cable from 52½ to 70 feet long, which is attached to a center pylon. The racers average around 135 mph., once considered high speed for a full-size racing machine. Competition rules are laid down by the International Racing Car Association.

But model speed boat racing is still the young fry's sport. They "drive" their craft through the water at speeds up to

Active clubs are maintained at Fort Scott, Calif., Eglin Air Force Base, Fla.; and Chanute Air Force Base, Ill. The Military Academy at West Point has a club. So have ROTC units at Tulane University and Culver Military Academy, Culver, Ind.

The big thing, of course, in the whole picture of models that "perform" is that they can be built from model kits, which means they are prefabricated. With simple plans and a minimum of tools, even without previous experience, young hobbyists can assemble them in from one to 40 hours of working time. Then they are ready to operate. That is the trend today. Young America wants craftsmanship. But it also wants performance, the quicker the better.

Right now, model aviation leads the

by the Legion in advancing a model airplane program. Then, as people usually do, they made suggestions.

Irwin Polk, president of Polk's Model Craft Hobbies, Inc., New York City, one of the country's biggest hobby supply houses, has had long experience with young hobbyists. At one time he conducted classes for the L. Bamberger Department Store, Newark, N. J., where he instructed more than 4,000 boys in hobby work. He is now director of the National Exchange Clubs.

Polk hailed The American Legion program, which began back in 1933, with sponsored competitions for flying and non-flying model airplanes. The interest of Legionnaires and Posts increased to such an extent that in 1948, at the National Convention, a resolution was adopted making model airplane activities a national program of the organization.

Since that time, the Legion has done much to stimulate interest in model flying. But a pressing need today in model aviation has been overlooked, Polk declared—that of space in which to build models and suitable hobby fields on which to fly them. In many localities model plane flying has been banned.

New York City and Chicago prohibit model aviation, because of its noise. Other cities have made no provisions for model-flying areas. Los Angeles and San Francisco, however, now have "living monument" flying fields for models. Polk cited them as examples of what Legion sponsorship could accomplish in other communities.

Would such an addition to The American Legion program be worth while? The Army seems to think so. It now has a Pygmy Air Force, which operates out of a tom thumb airport near Dayton, Ohio. There the Army is flying model airplanes. It's not doing it for fun.

Known as the Dynamic Model Unit, the idea has developed into one of the most important research projects of the Air Force. Small reproductions of our experimental air fleet, some costing \$25,000, are being tested there. Both radio-controlled planes and control-line models are flown for faults in design. This helps eliminate loss of lives and money when real-size planes are constructed. Miniature jets and helicopters get their share of testing.

The miniature airport will soon get a 15-foot-wide air vent, which will blow a vertical column of air across the flight path of models to simulate a violent up-draft. It will be the first time observers have been able to study the effect of gusts on free-flight, power-driven aircraft.

Another suggestion was made by Frank Zaic, formerly of the 15th Air Force, author of *Model Glider Design* and other well-known handbooks on aviation. He believes communities and sponsoring organizations should not always stress the idea that model plane programs "keep boys off the street." Such a do-good attitude, he claimed, breeds public apathy.

He pointed out that boys who build and fly model airplanes are not the types who hang around street corners. And he added that the few street-corner loafers, who



72 mph! The boats average about 30 inches in length, with 9-inch beam and 3-inch freeboard. They are tethered to a cable 52½ feet long, attached to a pylon. They compete against time for four laps, under rules set by the Eastern Power Boat Association. Model kits for stock speed boats cost about \$15, with glo-plug included.

It is noteworthy that scale-model railroaders are always regarded as being in a class by themselves. Make no mistake about it, they are not "playing with trains!" Their outfits are extensive, expensive and can run into any kind of money, up to and far beyond four figures.

The National Model R. R. Association is the parent outfit for about 285 local clubs, which are zoned into 12 districts, covering 40 states.

Navy personnel favor model racing car contests, because in an abridged version they can be run off on a battleship deck. But Army men go for model railroading.

hobby field in popularity. According to hobby supply dealers, it accounts for about 65 percent of all hobby activity. Model railroading comes next, with model racing cars, speedboats, old-time model automobiles and handicrafts following in that order.

Never be surprised at the people you meet at a hobby event. Eddie Anderson, Rochester on the Jack Benny radio show, is a model plane enthusiast. Radio announcer Bill Stern is a model racing car fan. Martin Block of "Make Believe Ballroom" fame is a model railroader. With smudges of grease on their faces, with screwdrivers gripped in their hands, they look just like anybody else. Younger hobbyists take them in stride.

When we interviewed hobby authorities to get the facts for this article, as soon as they learned it was to appear in *The American Legion Magazine* they expressed deep interest. Without exception they spoke highly of the work being done

are built up to resemble a "national crime wave," are not found in the ranks of boys who are making American aviation history in its elementary stages.

The thing to stress, said Frank, is *the contribution our youngsters are making to the world we live in*. In some things, he insisted they are 'way ahead of us.

Ahead of us? While we are still debating about the existence of flying saucers, youngsters have accepted them as real, functioning aircraft, and are already building them and flying them, so reports say.

In a recent issue of *Model Airplane News*, Roy L. Clough, Jr., addressed his young readers as follows:

"It seems pretty well established that flying saucers which so many people claim

to have seen, do exist. Just who makes the flying saucers, where they come from, is an interesting subject of speculation, but of less interest to us *model designers* than the possibilities of the type."

He then goes on to describe several kinds of flying saucers, and how to construct them, using CO<sub>2</sub> capsules for jet propulsion.

Meanwhile, a St. Paul, Minn., firm, Atomcraft Products Company, is already in the field with a Flying Silver Saucer, an "original, precision built flying saucer, measuring four feet in diameter." It will attain heights upward of 1,000 feet, will fly day or night, and "can be seen for miles!" It costs \$4.65.

Another company has brought out a flying saucer kit. It offers two complete

flying saucers, ready to be assembled, for 39¢.

Next time you read a newspaper, skip the headlines about "America's Wayward Children." Our youngsters are doing all right. They are the hope of the nation. They are earning all the faith we can place in them.

And take a word of advice. If you hear a commotion in your neighborhood some day, stay calm. Pay no attention to the shouts of people out in the street.

Chances are your hobby-minded offspring, who is one of our "fabulous youths," is operating his "can be seen for miles" flying saucer from your own roof.

More adults, who don't understand such things, are apt to be causing a lot of unnecessary excitement!

THE END

## Return of the War Swindlers

(Continued from page 17)

for resale at a profit, or hoarding. He could not possibly use that many in his little assembling operation if he lives to be a hundred.

Other sharpers in this field are rank outsiders who don't know the difference between an ohm and a kilowatt, but they have very sharp noses for anything which smells like an easy buck.

Not long ago, a large electronics manufacturer who has important war orders to fill found himself in dire need of aluminum tubing of a certain dimension. He tried in vain to obtain the tubing from wholesalers and jobbers. There was none to be had anywhere, but a jobber finally suggested that he call up a certain accountant. The accountant had no visible connection with either the electronics or aluminum industries, but when the manufacturer contacted him he said yes, he could supply him with all the tubing he wanted — at a mere 250 percent above the regular market price.

Such cases, I was informed, are not exceptional. Electronics items which have disappeared from the open market are available through barber shop and bar-room transactions to anyone who knows the lingo of the trade and is willing to pay through the nose.

In a recent conference in Washington, spokesmen for the electronics industry told officials of the National Production Authority that civilian manufacture of electronics equipment was not interfering with military production. That may be true on a quantitative basis, but if present profiteering in the field is not curtailed it will boost the price of every civilian radio and television set and add substantially to the cost of every warship, plane, tank, and other weapon which contains electronic equipment.

Criminal skullduggery of a similar nature is going on, I found, in the plastics industry.

Take polyethylene, for example, the new wonder material which is used in making numerous industrial and household articles but has some of its most important applications right now in the manufacture of infantry assault wire, sleeves for recoilless artillery shells, radar equipment, and other military items. For

months, polyethylene has been on the critical list as a strategic material and its price held at 46 cents a pound, but you can buy tons of it on the black market at from \$1.50 to \$2.00 a pound.

I was shown a letter from one of these racketeers who offered to sell 40,000 pounds of polyethylene at \$1.65 a pound. In other words, he and his associates in the deal were due to make a profit of \$47,600 on the transaction. This man was said to be just one of at least ten big chisellers operating in the polyethylene field. Some of them openly advertise the material in the newspapers at profiteering prices and make offers to potential customers with circular post cards, letters and telegrams.

Exactly where the racketeers get the polyethylene which they sell is a mystery,

allocators that they need more virgin styrene than they actually do to fill their Government contracts. They then grind up the scrap and use it for non-essential items, or possibly sell it on the black market for three times what they paid for it.

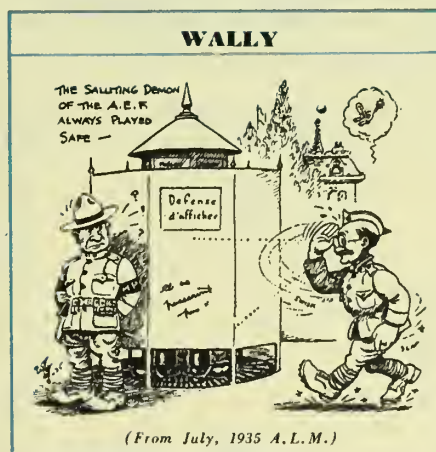
Phenolic plastics too, which are not yet on the critical list but getting scarce, are providing bonanzas for unpatriotic buck-hunters. One man who describes himself as a "broker" recently offered 100,000 pounds of a phenolic molding compound to anyone who would buy it at 45 cents a pound. Since the regular price is 20¼ cents, he and his fellow conspirators stood to make a killing of \$24,750 on that one deal.

Such operators, like those in the electronics industry, often have no address except a bar or restaurant, they keep no books, never legally accept title to the materials they sell, and do business on a strictly cash basis. Some of them, I was told, have recently been flashing \$1,000 bills in attempts to bribe their way into legitimate plastics materials concerns.

In the metals industries, instances of flagrant profiteering are also reported so often as to appear commonplace.

As this is written, the Senate subcommittee investigating R.F.C. loans has just charged that Joseph H. Rosenbaum, a Washington lawyer, black marketed 2,400 tons of steel. Rosenbaum did this, it is alleged, by buying the steel from a company for which he had arranged an R.F.C. loan and taking title to it in the name of a dummy corporation controlled by himself and E. Merl Young, husband of the White House stenographer of mink coat fame. The dummy corporation then resold the metal to a warehouse firm, the Senate committee charges, at a profit of between \$75,000 and \$80,000.

A construction engineer who is familiar with the building situation in several states told me the same racket is being worked by many other chisellers. A number of self-described "building contractors" who would be sadly stumped if you asked them to read a blueprint are buying up large quantities of steel for mythical construction projects, he said, and reselling it at a whacking mark-up to real contractors who can't get as much



but it unquestionably comes to them through leaks in legitimate channels of trade. Since only two firms produce the material, it is obvious that some of their customers are turning it over to black marketeers instead of processing it, but officials of the two companies have thus far been unable to find out who they are.

Some dishonest fabricators are also known to be deliberately wasteful in manufacturing articles for the Government from styrene plastics. They set up their injection machinery in such a way that it will produce a great deal of scrap. These chisellers thus make it appear to

steel as they want because of defense allocations.

Another man with whom I talked said he was invited last fall to venture several thousand dollars in a speculation on copper pipe. He turned down the offer for patriotic reasons but said the less scrupulous individuals who went through with the deal had resold the pipe at a 100 percent profit this spring.

Such gouging is undoubtedly making already-exorbitant new housing more expensive than it should be. A contractor who is completing 20 small homes in a suburban area told me he had been compelled to pay profiteers' prices not only for reinforcing steel and copper pipe and flashing, but for plumbing fixtures, electrical appliances, certain hardware items, and cement. It was a question of either meeting the buzzards' prices, or having his whole project brought to a standstill.

Steel and copper are only two of the metals from which grabbers are reaping illicit profits. The Government has finally brought tin prices back into line by staging a buyer's strike against greedy foreign suppliers of the metal, and is now taking tentative steps to stop gouging in aluminum. It's high time, for not only bulk aluminum but articles made of the metal are being hoarded to an outrageous extent in many places.

An insurance underwriter who specializes in the industrial field said he could take me to warehouses which have become crammed since Korea with manufactured goods made of aluminum, copper, chrome, stainless steel, and other critical metals. These include refrigerators, gas stoves, vacuum cleaners, sewing machines, lawnmowers, and other household articles. A lot of the easy-money boys are gambling on these things becoming as scarce as they were in the last

war—and by hoarding are making them scarce.

Other hardware items such as tungsten-carbide cutting tools, cadmium anodes, micrometers, and other precision instruments have already become so hard to get and, consequently, so valuable that organized criminals are breaking into warehouses at night to steal them. There has been a rash of such robberies recently, the underwriter said, and the thieves obviously peddle their loot to black marketeers. The ordinary "fence" wouldn't touch such stuff because he couldn't dispose of it.

Chiselers are also back again in the automobile industry. Production has thus far been able to keep fairly well abreast of consumer demand, but ceiling prices on new cars plus the 20 percent curtailment of steel for the industry which went into effect April 1st have brought back many of the practices which afflicted the business in the years right after the war.

In the Office of Price Stabilization in Washington, I was informed that a considerable number of new car dealers are getting around ceiling prices by making lower trade-in allowances for used cars than they did a year ago, and some are working the old dodge of making the customer buy more accessories than he wants in order to get a new car. OPS officials said they were not yet officially aware of under-the-counter cash transactions, but I discovered elsewhere that a good deal of this is going on, especially in the sale of certain expensive cars which are hard to get.

A Cadillac dealer in the New York area told me that hardly a week passes that he is not offered \$1,500 or more over the ceiling price for a new Caddy. Most of these offers come from shady used car dealers, he said, who grab up all the new

cars they can from legitimate dealers. They operate on a strictly cash basis, procure license tags by giving fictitious names and addresses to the Motor Vehicle Bureau, and resell the cars from used car lots at from \$2,000 to \$2,500 above list prices. Some of them ship the cars to Central and South American countries, he said, where a new Cadillac will fetch from \$10,000 to \$12,000.

Tires as well as cars are being made unnecessarily scarce and dear by the speculating fraternity. A friend of mine recently tried to buy a new set of shoes for his car from a small independent dealer who shook his head emphatically and announced he had absolutely no tires of the required size. When my friend indicated he might be willing to pay a few dollars over the regular price, however, the "little dealer" took him to a warehouse where he had stored more than 40,000 tires of every size and description.

How many termites of his type are exploiting the rubber situation? There is no way of knowing exactly, but there are too many of them. Like profiteers in other fields they are aiding the red borers—from-within who crave to wreck our economy.

In the textile and garment industries there is probably less large-scale chiseling than in some others because no acute shortages have developed. One of the nation's biggest buyers of fabrics and apparel explained to me that right after the Korean war started many wholesalers, jobbers and retailers started hoarding like mad—woolens, cotton goods, nylons, even such items as zippers, fancy buttons, and snaps for women's garments. But since there has been no serious scarcity of these things, the buyer said, no black market of any consequence has come into being, and some hoarders have been left holding the bag due to changing fashions and the deterioration of fabrics which cannot be stored for long periods.

There is evidence, though, that all is not as pure as it might be in this field. OPS officials recently had to take action to make one big concern roll back the price of blankets which had been arbitrarily boosted from \$6.75 to \$10.00 each, and that is but one example of fairly widespread up-grading and marking-up—practices which cost consumers millions during the last war.

It is known, for instance, that a good many scheming merchants who foresaw the coming of price ceilings made a point of selling a few items to relatives or friends at very high prices during the base periods between December 19th and 25th last year. Then, when the freeze came, they marked all their merchandise up to these false top levels as Government regulations permitted them to. This dodge was more common in wholesale than retail circles, OPS officers say, but the public is having to pay for it just the same.

More headlines probably have been devoted to profiteering on meat than any other one commodity—and it merits headlines. Enforcement officials of the OPS report that a "substantial portion" of the whole meat industry—chiefly wholesalers and processors who do not have slaughter-



ing facilities—are being charged from 3 to 5 cents a pound above ceilings by chiseling slaughterers, packers and wholesalers.

As a result, thousands of independent meat dealers all over the country are being put on the spot. They are compelled to do one of three things. They can abide by ceiling prices and lose money, or violate ceilings, or enter the black market. And, of course, if they follow either of the last two courses the American housewife and her family take it on the chin.

The OPS has ordered all available en-



forcement manpower to investigate meat profiteering and they need public support in their efforts. One gloomy prophet in the OPS told me that if racketeering in the industry is not checked the price of steak may rise to \$3.00 a pound by next Autumn.

The most direct method of gouging in wartime has traditionally been that of overcharging the Government on fat contracts. This avenue to quick riches has been blocked at least partially by a law passed in 1948 which makes all Department of Defense contracts for more than \$100,000 worth of goods a year subject to renegotiation. During the last war, when only contracts of over \$500,000 were renegotiated, the device saved Uncle Sam \$9,100,000,000. It is hopefully maintained by many that the new law will make it mighty hard to rook the old man.

Yet Government contracts must still offer heavy sugar considering the mad scramble being made to grab them. There are so many eager beavers in Washington these days you can hardly get a hotel room. Five-percenters who sell "influence," or pretend to, have become so thick that the Senate is investigating them. There is no doubt, moreover, that politicians in many places are in cahoots with speculators seeking big contracts.

In one instance which I heard about but cannot confirm, a Congressman and

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several well-heeled chiselers are reported to have used an old, established arms manufacturing company as a front in obtaining \$40,000,000 worth of Government orders. In another state, a man who was recently indicted by a federal grand jury for defrauding the Government through operation of a phony school for ex-GI's is running a large factory which builds equipment for the Army. Regardless of its renegotiation weapon, the Government could be more careful about the people to whom it grants contracts.

But the main responsibility for curbing the scoundrels who are endangering the defense program and threatening us with increased inflation rests with you and me and all other law-abiding citizens. This was impressed upon me in talks which I had with the two men most responsible

is his duty, regardless of his political or economic views, to cooperate with the Government.

Mr. Morgan, 38-year-old Director of Enforcement for OPS, was just as emphatic on that point. By the time you read this, Mr. Morgan, who was former Administrative Assistant to J. Edgar Hoover, will have 4,000 field officers, many of them ex-F.B.I. men like himself, on the trail of price gougers all over the nation. But, he said, public acceptance and support of the price control program is an absolute must. There are two things, he pointed out, which every honest citizen can do to crimp profiteers:

1. Refuse to pay more than ceiling prices for any merchandise on the Government's restricted list.
2. Immediately report price violations

## IMP-ULSES

By Ponce de Leon



AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

for enforcing Government control regulations, John Peckham and Edward P. Morgan.

Mr. Peckham, Director of NPA's Compliance Division, is the nation's No. 1 watchman against hoarding. As a first step, he is trying to assist and not harass industry in complying with NPA regulations, but at the same time he is organizing a large staff of compliance commissioners and field officers who will check up on industrial inventories and crack down on willful hoarders. This will be done largely through injunctive action and priority denials, but where evidence warrants it the NPA will not hesitate to ask the Department of Justice to launch criminal proceedings.

The NPA has no desire to engage in witch-hunting, Mr. Peckham told me. He would much rather "educate" business men to comply with the law than force them to do so. Most important of all, he says, every American needs to realize we are in a struggle for survival and that it

to the nearest office of OPS. (There will soon be 13 regional offices and 81 district offices in operation throughout the United States.)

Those are old refrains which many people got tired of hearing during the war years, but the necessity for cooperating with the Government in its campaign against chiselers is even greater today than it was then. If we placidly permit unsavory vultures of every description to grow rich out of the nation's crisis, all of us will have to dole out heavier taxes eventually or see the value of our savings, war bonds and insurance policies shrink still further due to increased inflation.

That is not all. The hour is late and we are engaged in a life or death conflict with more than half the world arrayed against us. If inflation in this country is not controlled, the enemy will have won a tremendous victory. Surely we cannot be so foolish as to let that happen!

THE END

## How to Get to MIAMI

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 41

### BY AIRLINE

#### FROM DETROIT

National Airlines and Capital, through an inter-change agreement, operate through planes via Cleveland, Pittsburgh and Washington.

(Not available at this moment, but practically same as on page 41)

#### FROM CHICAGO

Delta Airlines, non-stop coach Eastern Airlines ..... 49.80 99.60

#### FROM ST. LOUIS

Served by Eastern Airlines no coach service—reg. fares ..... 72.20 137.20

#### FROM SALT LAKE CITY

United to Denver ..... 27.05 52.75  
Continental to Kansas City  
and to St. Louis ..... 45.85 87.20  
Eastern to Miami ..... 72.20 137.20  
Total — no coach ..... 145.10 277.15

#### FROM LOS ANGELES

Via American - Delta - National inter-change, through service via Dallas, Texas and New Orleans. Coach fares not available now, but will probably be in effect at convention time. .... 149.85 284.80

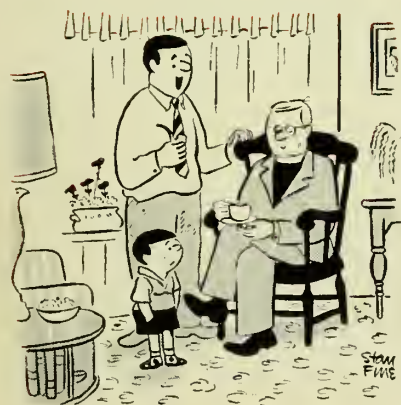
#### FROM SAN FRANCISCO

United Airlines and TWA to Los Angeles ..... 21.05 41.05  
Then as above — total ..... 170.90 325.85

#### FROM SEATTLE

United Airlines to  
Los Angeles ..... 63.55 123.85  
Then as above — total ..... 213.40 408.65

Note: On all of these, there may be special excursion family fares if you take your wife and/or children.



"He has a lot on his mind right now—memorizing the rosters of the major league clubs and so forth."

AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE



Advertisement

## From where I sit by Joe Marsh

### Blue Wins This "Hunt"

*Cappy Miller's coon dogs—except for one of them, Old Blue—are about the finest hounds in the county. Blue's too friendly and easygoing to care very much about hunting. He doesn't act the way we think a good hound-dog should, so we figured he'd never amount to much.*

But a fellow comes around looking for a good dog to photograph for some advertising. And the dog he picks is Blue! Says Blue's happy, friendly face is just the one to attract people's attention. So Cappy gets more money for that picture than his other dogs will ever take in hunt prizes.

*From where I sit, that should teach us not to look down on humans, when they act differently than we do. For instance, maybe you think tea goes best with food. O.K.—but don't size up wrong the man who enjoys a bottle of beer at mealtime.*

Like Blue, I guess we're all "different" in one way or another—but that doesn't mean we don't have our good points, too!

Joe Marsh

Copyright, 1951, United States Brewers Foundation

## "We Can Win on These Terms"

(Continued from page 9)

and unless we act quickly it will be the sure single means of our complete defeat and destruction.

Consider, for a moment, what the continued strength and vitality of our country now means to the civilized world. If we were suddenly swept from the face of the earth the people of every land remaining would suddenly be trapped by a torture and terror so painful and ruthless that those who survived it would envy those who did not. The fate, of not merely Americans, but of all men and women everywhere depends upon the continued safety and integrity of all that is implied in the expression, "The United States of America." What are the implications of that expression? They have been officially expressed for us in a simple and unmistakable sentence, spoken with the first breath of the new life of the American Republic, in the American Declaration of Independence. Here they are:

"We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are *Created* equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; that to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among men."

By these words, for the first and only time in 6000 years of recorded human history a government was created and simultaneously dedicated to God's Creative

purpose, viz., the protection of the God-given rights and the God-imposed obligations of human beings. In this short, simple and unequivocal sentence man is oriented to his God, his government and his fellow man according to the Eternal and Natural Law. This is the most meaningful and comprehensive single sentence ever written by an uninspired hand. It is a complete education in itself. Nevertheless, this is the sentence above all others, that is either dropped, curtailed, obscured or otherwise hidden from the attention of present-day students in the schools and colleges of America. In its stead the student is given an entirely new dictionary of political terminology which is completely unrelated to this clear, unmistakable and official directive concerning the origin, object and purpose of American political institutions. Try it out on the next college professor you meet. Ask him if he holds and teaches that these truths are self-evident—or that they are true at all. The chances are that his answer will illustrate how far we have drifted from the philosophy of the Founding Fathers.

It is this simple, single sentence of self-evident truth that The American Legion must revive and disseminate. In this campaign we must call upon our great American genius for simplification that has enabled American Businessmen to sell intricate gadgets, formulas, foods and fads to

the American people in unlimited quantities within the short space of one brief advertising campaign. We know how to sell everything and anything except the one thing upon which all else depends, namely, *HUMAN FREEDOM*; to sell it for what it is, namely, as God's gift and therefore the unalienable right of every man and woman.

This is the message of the inseparable association of God and Government in the American system. It is the story of Government as the *servant* of God-given rights rather than Government as the *master* of men and the source of all of man's welfare, as the communists and Socialists insist that it is.

For the present struggle is not a battle between the United States and Russia, the Fight is between Americanism and communism; between a servant government that serves God's creative purpose, and a *master* government that denies God's existence. More than one hundred

### WALLY



(From July, 1935 A.L.M.)



# BUY...

## AMERICAN LEGION

Wherever you see this insignia displayed in a store window, it means that the shop is owned by a member of the American Legion who is cooperating in important Legion activities. When you patronize him, you support the Legion.

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years before the Declaration of Independence was written, William Penn, the Quaker founder of Pennsylvania truly said that, "Those men who are not governed by God will be ruled by tyrants." The Founding Fathers remembered this when they wrote the Declaration of Independence. It is up to us to remember it now. When we once more grasp the full truth of what William Penn said and what the Declaration of Independence officially affirms the foe will be dispelled and America will be safe. For the communists know exactly where *they* are going. There is no confusion in their councils about their God-less materialistic purpose and objectives. Remember we shall either beat them with our Faith in God, or join them in their God-less materialism. Don't let the Professors fool you. We can't have it both ways. We can win on the terms laid out by the Founding Fathers or lose on the God-less terms dictated by Stalin. If we do not choose to fight it out on the platform of American self-evident truths we should surrender now and avoid useless bloodshed. We can win, but only if we lift the fog, and at once.

The American Legion is the one organized body of Americans equal to this great and necessary work. Into your experienced hands the great work is now commended—and may God help you to do it well.

THE END

## The Professors and the Press

(Continued from page 28)

a Soviet union of all the nations of the world, ruled over by a Grand Kleagle or "President and Protector of the Peace," with absolute power over a world of robot slaves. The World Dictator's instruments of power would be a Grand Konklave or Politburo, a Gestapo or "Chamber of Guardians," and a host of minor kleagles appointed by the high muckety-muck himself. The subordinates, of course, would be subject to having themselves shot or exiled as "confessed deviationists and enemies of the people," at the whim of the Grand Kleagle.

What you will learn from this book — not from Hughes himself but from the stated aims and published work of this fantastic professoriat — is almost beyond belief. It would be funny and could be laughed off, if Frank Hughes had not shown where, how, and by whom — with the indisputable records quoted verbatim, with names and sources, in a voluminous, fascinating and indispensable series of appendices and notes — the principles of the founders of our republic, as laid down in the Constitution, are being undermined among our school children and college students; how moral concepts, belief in prayer, faith in God and the principles of good conduct of free men in a beloved country under one flag are scoffed at as "myths as outmoded as the Declaration of Independence;" how the idea of a government "of the people, by the people and for the people," is being rapidly displaced by actual encroachments of the Government upon the freedom and rights of the individual and of the 48 states; and, finally, how these eager-beaver workers toward a totalitarian world power are gradually shifting our executive, legislative and judicial functions of government from Washington to the United Nations at Lake Success and to the vast UN secretariat building in New York.

Prejudice and the Press was the unforeseen and certainly unwanted outcome of an after-dinner chat over brandy and cigars in the lounge of the University Club in New York one December evening in 1942, during the course of which the "perpetual boy-wonder," Robert E. Hutchins, then President of the University of Chicago, put the bee on Henry R. Luce, czar of the *Time-Life-Fortune* publishing empire, for \$200,000.

Hutchins that evening said he was worried about the freedom of the press, owing to the "monopolistic control of the media of mass communication" on the part of a few powerful newspaper "chains," news-gathering organizations and feature syndicates. He said the "monopolists" reflected only "the bias of great wealth" and "abused the freedom of the press." They should be held to account, he maintained, by a national supervising agency and their newspapers suspended or appropriated by the government for violation of that agency's cease-and-desist order in instances of "gross violation" of a "newspaper's responsibility to the nation and the public."

Whether the brandy or Hutchins' persuasiveness was the potent factor that December night or not, Luce agreed to put up \$200,000 of *Time, Inc.*, money for a "restatement of the philosophical principles of freedom of the press" by a commission appointed by Hutchins and headed by him. Hutchins chipped in \$15,000 of the funds of the *Encyclopedia Britannica, Inc.*, of which he is a director.

What they got out of the money, after four years of the most farcical kind of "investigation" by a commission of professors headed by Hutchins, none of whom had ever worked inside a news room, was a jumble of wild exaggerations and erroneous statistics that might have come out of the *Moscow Pravda*.

The "commission" also produced reams

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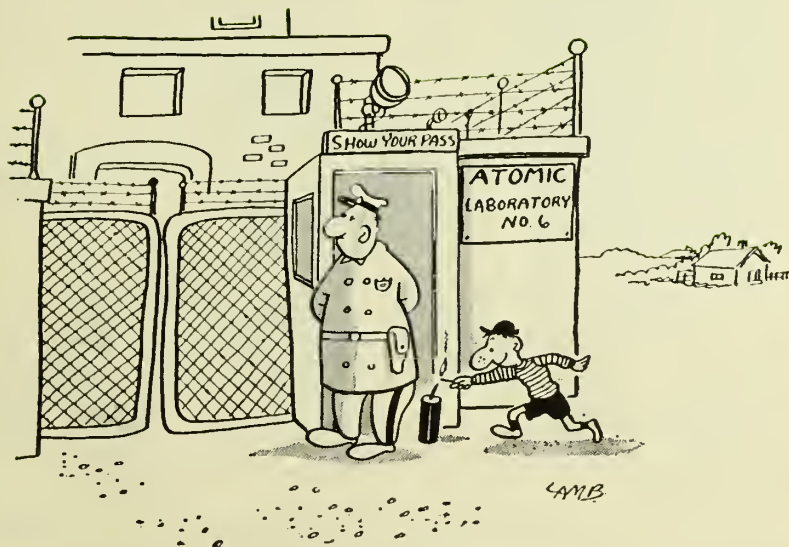
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of "philosophical" gobbledegook—and a set of recommendations for not merely national legislation, but international legislation by the United Nations, that must have shocked Luce from head to heel.

Luce had sense enough to see that, if any such national or international autocratic power as recommended by the Luce-Hutchins Commission on Freedom of the Press ever got on the statute books, McCormick and Hearst could be driven out of business all right, but only if Hutchins and a like-minded bunch were running things. Power to suspend or seize a publication, if it got into "the wrong hands," could also put Luce out of business in fifteen minutes by the clock, junk the publications of the University of Chicago Press and of the *Encyclopedia Britannica* and take over their presses, film laboratories, phonograph recording devices and all other facilities and assets, "for the public good."

The Luce-Hutchins report was dismissed by Luce publications as "superficial"; Mr. Luce told Hughes in an interview that he could not understand the report and deplored its totalitarian philosophy; the *Daily Worker*, the *New Republic* and the *Atlantic Monthly* were about the only publications that ballyhooed it.

But, like Truman's firing MacArthur, it produced an unforeseen, astounding result. It indirectly produced *Prejudice and the Press*, a compendium of the revolutionary and subversive propaganda and activities that have long been rife in academic and left wing journalistic circles among us. Here are big-name men in our great universities who, though few in number, have had powerful backing and have exercised powerful influence in spreading doctrines of a state totalitarianism leading to a world totalitarianism.

Here, in Frank Hughes' book is a record of their numerous and flagrant com-

munist-front sponsorships and affiliations, of their grasshopper mentalities and loyalties which wash some of them pacifists, isolationists and ardent defenders of Nazism during the Hitler-Stalin pact and violently pro-war, pro-intervention and pro-Stalin after the breaking of that pact.

Here is a frightening record of betrayal by our "intellectuals" of our people, our ideals of government and our national sovereignty. Here is a challenging and informing record you simply must know about and act upon or else deliver your country to the Alger Hisses and William Remingtons and the would-be kleagles of an international dictatorship, through ignorance and by default.

Hughes tells of the grotesque set-up of a world dictatorship, with dictator-appointed yes-men bearing awesome titles like those of Amos 'n Andy's Mystic Knights of the Sea. He also cites and analyzes the constitution for a world federation as drawn up by a sub-committee of the Luce-Hutchins commission. Top man of this proposed outfit is to be the Mostest Unlimited Monarch There Ever Was on Land or Sea, with power to suspend the judiciary and the legislature "in time of emergency."

Where have we had that phrase before? Top-man of the outfit is supposed to be elected by representatives of the world people every six years. But once he gets in, he can declare a state of emergency and re-elect himself every time they want to throw him out; it's in the world constitution.

If you think I'm kidding read *Prejudice and the Press*. Also read the charter of the United Nations keeping in mind that Alger Hiss, its first secretary-general, Andrei Gromyko of the USSR, and the late John Maynard Keynes, British Marxian economist, collaborated in writing it. There is nothing funny about any of this.

THE END



**"Not so fast, Zimigorski, we're having more trouble with this planet than we had figured."**

AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

## When You Outlive Your Job

(Continued from page 17)

a look and see where the best values lie.

One factor stands out above all others in affecting the cost of living. This is housing. Including expenses of heating, utilities, and operation, housing takes up an average of 40.5 percent of retired people's incomes. Whether you'll rent, or buy over a period of years, the cost of your shelter will not vary far from this figure. That is, unless you purposely lower it by living in a low-cost region or raise it by mistakenly choosing to live in an expensive area.

As an example of how much the cost of housing can vary, the Social Security Administration in its 1947 survey of urban retirement living costs found that identical small apartments renting in Washington, D. C. for \$686 per year, could be had for almost half this price, \$355 a year, in Houston, Texas. Though this is rather an extreme case, it does show how the cost of shelter can vary because of lower building costs in year around warm cli-

mate the 60 degree annual average temperature isotherm forms an excellent line of demarcation on which to base retirement. South of its straggling curves lie most of the Carolinas and Deep South, Florida, Arkansas, Texas, Southern Arizona and part of New Mexico, as well as the bulk of Southern California and the Great Valley. In or near this warmer region, then, we must look for the best in retirement values.

Two principal bargain areas stand out at once. For in Florida and the Ozarks — both ideal retirement areas — the costs of housing alone can bring living costs down by 10 to 15 percent. Because of its poor mountain soils, large numbers of Ozark farms and small town homes are now on the market at amazingly low prices. And provided you don't intend to try serious large scale farming, these places can make wonderful retirement homes.

Take a look at Berryville, Arkansas, for instance. Around this expanding community of 2,500 people, some 27 retirement-type farm homes were for sale last December at an average price of \$5,100 each. Prices ranged down as low as \$2,500 for four-room homes with a barn and chicken houses on as much as 100 acres of land. Places in this price range call for careful buying but up in the average \$5,100 bracket, you can insure finding a home you can be proud of, many of them equal to places costing twice or three times as much in our crowded northern cities.

Rents in the Ozarks reflect the lower costs of housing, too. In Hot Springs National Park, a cosmopolitan health spa, 41 apartments and 31 houses were advertised for rent on November 10, 1950. Thirty-five dollars a month for a 3-room furnished apartment or a 4-room unfurnished one, fifty dollars a month for furnished 4-room houses or for 5-room unfurnished ones, represent the average rents for suitable retirement housing in this highest priced of Ozark communities. But in much smaller Norwood, Missouri, for example, 4-room unfurnished apartments begin renting from fifteen dollars a month.

Although my surveys award top monetary values to the Ozarks, Florida — with its \$5,000 property tax exemption — runs a very close second. Besides a wide choice of all kinds of older properties at almost give-away values, there are any amount of 3-room furnished apartments renting on a year-around basis for \$30-to-\$40 a month in most small Florida cities. Even in as popular a resort as West Palm Beach, there are usually 50 or more houses and apartments being offered for rent on similar terms.

Food costs vary little, no matter what part of the country you live in. Overall medical expenses have been found a little higher on the Pacific coast but in all regions, country doctors and dentists tend to charge some 10 percent less than their city colleagues.

Clothing costs vary not only with climate but with how far strict observance of dress is upheld. Luckily, in Florida,



AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

mates combined with the lesser demand for housing where prosperity has not caused housing shortages.

In Florida and Southern California, for instance, basements with costly furnaces, fuel, insulation, and heavier construction are unnecessary. And where labor costs are not out of proportion, the price of housing naturally falls. Further gains in these warmer parts of the country are reflected in the fewer and lighter clothes required, lighter and less costly food which can supply the fewer calories called for, healthier living and lower medical costs as a result of being able to avoid winter colds and chills, and less strain on the heart, with promise of a longer life. All these add up in favor of retiring in one of the warmer parts of the country.

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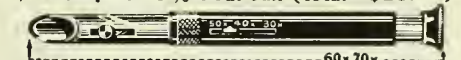
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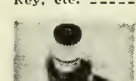
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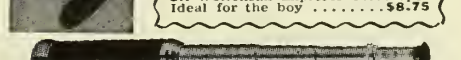


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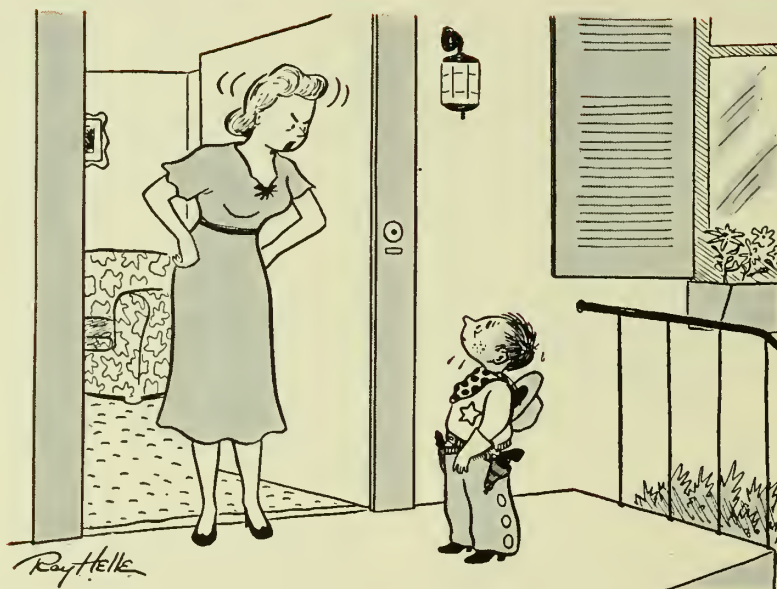
the Ozarks, and the Southwest, clothing is everywhere most informal and thus rock-bottom clothing expenses can be anticipated, especially in Florida. Some heating is necessary in the Ozarks, and during winter in the Southwest, California and northern Florida. But in southern Florida, heating costs frequently run as low as \$20 a year for an average small home in the vicinity of Orlando, to as little as \$5 at frost-free Key West.

Transportation can be a costly factor where a car is needed and the income is not really sufficient to afford ownership of an automobile. While a car is almost essential if full enjoyment is to be had from California's far-flung seashore, mountains, and forests, in Florida, where the natural amenities are fairly evenly

available for rent on a year 'round basis of \$35 a month up, while informal clothing can be safely worn. Heating costs are very low.

Even lower living costs can be had in the non-tourist towns such as Bisbee, and America's longest hours of sunshine can be enjoyed just as well in a mining town as in the resorts. Principal drawback to Arizona is that the southwestern part gets too hot on summer afternoons while the northeastern part gets too cold in winter. The best year 'round locations are to be found in those communities lying at fairly high altitudes along the southwestern edge of the Cordillera.

Because the Pacific coast and Southwest are relatively new-settled territories, they lack the many older homes which



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distributed in each small locality, ownership of a car is often superfluous.

California has long been a popular retirement goal, even for some Floridians who find their own summer afternoons too oppressive. Without doubt, the climate of the mid-California coast is equal to any in the world. But older people have not been alone in wishing to live in the Golden State and each year since 1940, some 300,000 new residents have poured into California. Straining the State's housing almost to breaking point, this huge influx has brought a peacetime surplus of manpower to California with the result that in normal times, this state has one of the highest unemployment ratings in the nation. Last June, it was almost impossible for an older man to find an odd job if he needed one.

The southwestern states of Arizona and New Mexico offer more favorable opportunities for low cost retirement. Due to the fact that many places are seasonal resorts, however, living costs fluctuate and vary a good deal between neighboring cities, though this does not bar resort towns altogether. For in Tucson, a fashionable winter resort with a population of 40,000, medium living costs predominate. A great deal of suitable housing is

offer such fine opportunities for low-cost retirement in our longer settled eastern and southern states. However, the wonderfully bracing coast of Oregon is daily becoming more popular as a medium cost retirement retreat. Main disadvantage is the long winter rains but nowhere else in the nation can you find such stimulating coastal scenery as among the surf-washed bays and headlands of its magnificent rugged shore.

South of the 60 degree isotherm, one last region offering low-cost retirement opportunities in ideal surroundings consists of the seaboard states of South and North Carolina, all the way from the Appalachians to the sea. Absolute seclusion can be yours on the sea-girt Carolina Banks, where island living can be enjoyed without isolation in such fascinating villages as Ocracoke or Manteo. Here, some of the nation's lowest labor costs have helped bring housing prices down almost to Ozark levels.

Inland in South Carolina's Walterboro, for instance, a local firm, Fishburne and Company, have been specializing in retirement properties by offering one acre of land with an attractive, well-built 5-room home for \$4,000 to \$5,000.

Of course, there are other areas well

suitied for retirement such as Colorado (which pays a higher pension to more people than any other state in the Union), Washington, and the bargain real estate areas of northern New England. Hawaii and the Virgin Islands, both inspiring island settings, have a most equable warm climate all year 'round. But due to housing shortages coupled with distance from supply centers, living costs in both are some 25 to 35 percent higher than those of the average mainland city. Still, to anyone who can afford it, retirement in Hawaii offers perhaps the most ideal location to be found under the American flag.

Even more valuable than lower living costs can be those benefits to your health which the different parts of the country offer. If you have a heart condition, retirement in a year 'round warm region lying at low altitude like northern Florida or the Carolina coasts could do wonders in easing the burden on your heart and giving increased chances for a longer life. Nervous disorders are more likely to improve if safe from disturbing storms and winds—here the placid Southwest is indicated.

Both extremely dry areas, Southern California and the Southwest have given

many a rheumatic sufferer an easier time. Pneumonia and pleurisy are much more prevalent in cities than in rural areas; your best chance for healthful living if prone to either of these maladies would probably be found in Florida.

Living at sea level in a warm climate like Florida, the South Carolina seacoast, or the Virgin Islands, is beneficial to sufferers from digestive disorders. Incidence of stomach troubles is very low in the similar conditions of the West Indian Islands. It is fairly common knowledge too, that the clear dry air of Southern California and the Southwest can benefit sufferers from bronchial, sinus, tuberculosis, or asthmatic troubles, while the dry air at low altitudes in Southern California (away from smog) offers least chances of catching colds or chills.

So in choosing where you will retire, there are many factors to be considered if you are to get the best values to suit your own particular case. But providing you begin planning well in advance of retirement age, so that your choice will be sound, you can be certain of escaping those two great bugbears of retirement—insufficient income, and long years of idle discontent.

THE END

## Israel vs. The Soviet

(Continued from page 19)

cheek, Israel thereupon applied to the Soviet Union for a loan. To nobody's surprise, the letter was never even answered. After six months of very great tension, the Soviet minister finally came back to Tel Aviv.

But his return did not mean that relations between Russia and Israel were normal again. All favorable comment on the young republic was now completely eliminated from Stalin's press. In Moscow, the Israeli legation suddenly found itself with virtually no visitors. Edmund Stevens of the *Christian Science Monitor* re-

ported, after a visit to the U.S.S.R., that "almost overnight the Israel legation in Moscow was effectively isolated from further contact with the Jewish population." The M.V.D. (Stalin's secret police) made what Stevens called a few "judicious arrests" of Soviet citizens entering the legation, and after that the visits naturally stopped.

And this was not all. A furious purge of Jews suddenly began all through the Soviet government. Over the years, Stalin had slowly been weeding Jews (and members of other minority groups, for that matter) out of his government. As relations with Israel deteriorated, the repression became more severe. A drastic campaign got under way to remove all Jews from positions of responsibility, especially from posts involving contact with the outside world. Stevens reported that "in a matter of weeks all Jews serving with the Soviet occupation administrations in Germany and Austria were recalled." Jews were rigorously excluded from all missions and delegations to the outside world. They were no longer admitted to the special school at which training for the Soviet foreign service was conducted. They were banned from working in the Ministry of Foreign Trade. The communist party's top echelons became closed to them.

This purge in the Soviet government was matched by attacks on Jews in cultural fields. The Jewish Theatre came under attack; it was denounced by the Byelo-Russian Writers Union because its plays had "praised bourgeois America as the promised land." Its members were described as "rootless cosmopolitans, bourgeois nationalists, and formalists who had kowtowed before the bourgeois West." The secretary of the Writers Union



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boasted to Stalin that these elements were now "successfully liquidated."

The purge swept on through 1949 and 1950. The last two Jewish schools in the U.S.S.R. were closed down. A large group of internationally-known Yiddish writers suddenly dropped from sight; among them was a writer who had been sent here by the Soviet government during World War II to tell American Jews how wonderful conditions were for all the minorities in Russia. The leading Yiddish newspaper in the Soviet Union ceased publication, a Yiddish magazine was banned, and a Yiddish publishing house went out of business. The only Jewish intellectual of any importance who retained his position was the novelist Ilya Ehrenburg. And Ehrenburg saved his own skin chiefly by being among the loudest in the chorus of attacks on Israel. He publicly insulted the first Israeli minister at a reception for her in Moscow, and later he sneered at the Israelis as "poor little capitalists who live on a few dollars which the greater capitalist Jews in America send them . . ."

General Walter Bedell Smith, one of our postwar ambassadors to the Soviet Union, wrote in the *New York Times* that the offensive against the Jews could be directly traced to the Soviet attitude toward the new state of Israel. He commented that the "current offensive, which transcends similar campaigns that have taken place in the Soviet Union, had deep roots in Russian chauvinism, with its traditional anti-Semitism as well as anti-foreignism."

However, the communist attack on Israel was not confined to propaganda denunciations or to anti-Semitism at home. After Israel began to lose favor with Stalin, the Soviet dictator began a campaign to hit the young republic where it hurt most—in the field of immigration. In one sense, Israel is much like the United States; both countries have deprived their populations almost entirely from immigration. More than half a million immigrants have come into Israel

since the state was founded, and most of the other Jewish citizens, who arrived from all over the world, have not been there much longer.

Needless to say, the Soviet Union had never allowed any of its own Jewish citizens to emigrate to Palestine or Israel. As a matter of fact, no Soviet citizens of any kind have been allowed to move to other countries. Even the Russian girls who married American Air Force men during the war were never allowed to join their husbands over here; the best available evidence is that, despite U.S. protests, they were not only kept in the Soviet Union, but were shipped off to forced labor camps. As far as Israel was concerned, the U.S.S.R. was almost alone of all the nations in the world in refusing to allow its Jewish citizens to emigrate there. Prime Minister Ben-Gurion appealed to Stalin to relax this restriction, but without success.

Israel had never really expected that the Soviet Jews would be allowed to leave the U.S.S.R. But the country received a real shock when it became apparent that the East European satellites were going to imitate Russia on the immigration question.

There are today more than half a million Jews in the East European Soviet satellites. There is no doubt that a large majority of them desire to go to Israel, to escape both their memories of the nazis and their present persecution by the communists. Until a year or two ago, it was not difficult to emigrate, though Jews bound for Israel were always forced by the satellite governments to leave most of their property behind them. In 1949 and 1950, with anti-Zionist purges reaching hysteria proportions in Eastern Europe, the lid began to come down on emigration. A series of shocking atrocities was reported.

*Item:* The Jewish Telegraphic Agency reported that two Jewish youths were shot to death by Jewish communists when they tried to cross the Rumanian-Hun-

garian frontier with the ultimate intention of reaching Israel. A Jewish communist organization in Rumania had set up a special frontier guard to keep emigrants bound for Israel from leaving the country; the guards were reported to be tough, fanatical, and trigger-happy. In the first two months of 1949, they shot five Jews and caught sixty others, including several women. All received speedy trials in the People's Courts, and all were sentenced to prison terms.

*Item:* In Poland, what one communist paper called a "sobering-up process" was directed against those who wanted to leave the country. The campaign had several typical features of communist rule. First, there were public "confessions" by hundreds of Jews who had applied for passage to Israel that they had "erred" or been "misled by Zionist busybodies," and that they now understood they would be better off in the new "people's Poland." Another grim aspect of the government's campaign against Zionism was a sudden outbreak of a familiar communist technique: children denouncing their parents. A letter sent to the paper *Ojfgang* by a young Jewish schoolgirl attacks her father, who, she says, is trying to force her to go to Israel. Her father, according to the printed letter, is planning to go to Israel "not because he is an idealist, but because he has been taken in by Zionist propaganda." She asks the editor for "advice and support." Another schoolgirl writes to the paper that her father is a black marketeer and wants the family to go to Israel, "where he thinks he will be able to live without working." The editor of the paper, needless to say, promises the children that "we will give you every assistance and make it possible for you to complete your studies and become front-line builders of socialism."

*Item:* When four Israeli representatives arrived in Rumania in 1949 under an agreement to facilitate emigration, they were immediately arrested on the ground that their papers were not in order. A new delegation was then sent with "their documents in proper order," and they too were arrested—this time without any charges even being filed against them. Shortly before this, bands of strong-armed men in the Rumanian capital of Bucharest had invaded the headquarters of fourteen Zionist organizations in the city and ejected all the personnel. After a wave of arrests and a ferocious press campaign, the Rumanian Zionist organization went out of business. Meanwhile, the Israeli ambassador, a noted artist named Reuven Rubin, had had an extremely interesting interview with Ana Pauker, the communist amazon who is the real boss of Rumania. When he called on her, she spoke to him about art for a half hour or so. Finally, he said, "These are very interesting matters about which I could talk to you for hours, Madam Minister, but I came to you about other and urgent problems which must be solved." Smiling benignly, Mrs. Pauker asked, "What problems do you refer to?" When the ambassador indicated that he wanted to discuss emigration to Israel, she asked, "Oh, is that really an important matter?" She then glanced at her watch and informed him



"Just a minute, sir . . . you're forgetting your bus-fare."

AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

that the interview was at an end. From then on, Israeli representatives in Rumania got nothing but a very elaborate run-around.

**Item:** The American Jewish Committee protested early this year the deportation of 20,000 prisoners and inmates of Hungarian internment centers to Soviet slave labor camps. A large percentage of the 20,000 were Hungarian Jews waiting for a chance to emigrate to Israel.

Only in recent months has immigration been resumed from Rumania and Hungary on a very limited scale.

Once the "honeymoon" was over, the



*"There's a lot more to marriage than mere physical attraction, Ronald, and you're not making enough of it."*

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world communist movement began to make it clear that the young republic of Israel was in danger of losing its independence — that is, in danger of direct aggression. The Israeli communist party has always insisted that the U.S.S.R. would remain friendly. "Soviet support of Israel's independence," said a local communist statement, "is based on a sound and unshakable friendship." To the majority of Israeli citizens, this statement meant only that Moscow had some odd ideas about "independence."

They could point, for example, to the fact that the Cominform had forced the Israeli communists to make the same open declarations against their own government that had previously been forced on the French and Italian communists. The communists of Israel announced late in 1949 that, in the event of a "war of liberation," the great majority of the country's population would welcome the Soviet Army with open arms. By the "great majority," they were, of course, referring to themselves. The Israeli government duly took note of these treasonous remarks and began to crack down hard on the reds.

To begin with, the police adopted a strict "no nonsense" policy toward the communist demonstrators who had been doing their best to keep the country in

turmoil. Arab communists who came near provoking a riot in Tel Aviv were rushed by steel-helmeted police units, dispersed with shots, and their leaders arrested. The communists have tried to make "police brutality" a big issue in Israel, but so far there is no sign that they are winning much sympathy in the country. The three communists in the Knesset have also had some severe limits put on their freedom to indulge in rabble-rousing. The rule now is that serious offenses — as, for example, when one communist called the Prime Minister a tool of imperialists — are liable to lead to arrest and trial.

There has also been a general crack-down on Soviet agents in the country. An army sergeant who stole confidential material on the Israeli national defense setup was court-martialed and sentenced to ten years in prison. The communist agent to whom he transmitted the material got six years. Despite the usual communist howls about "frameups," the government is prepared to continue exercising a tough line on any illegal Soviet activities in Israel.

It has to. The communists have as much as served notice that a "Near East Korea" may be in the wind. In July, 1950, just two weeks after the communists marched in Korea, an official warning was given to the State of Israel. The communist party newspaper of Rumania made the prediction that Israel would become a war front too. "Evidence that Israel will become a battleground is contained in the fact that the Americans are building a very important strategic highway from Istanbul to Cairo, passing through Israel," is the way the newspaper put the matter. Translated from the communist double-talk, this warning meant: If Israel continues to support the United Nations in Korea, and if it continues to cooperate generally with the Americans and British, it may soon find itself in the same spot as the Republic of South Korea.

Israel has taken the Soviet insults and threats as philosophically as it is able to, and has continued to build its defenses. Early this year, there was a visit to the country by Lieut. General Sir Brian Robertson, the British Middle East Commander-in-Chief. The local communists, quite naturally, tried to play up Robertson's visit as another illustration of their thesis that Israel was now an "Anglo-American puppet." However, their protests and "spontaneous" mass meetings are generally conceded to have been dismal failures; the General was, on the whole, well received by the public. And when a British General gets a popular reception in Palestine, it would seem to be quite obvious that the country is alive to the communist danger!

Exactly what was worked out during Robertson's visit is not entirely clear. But close observers of his visit noticed one important change. The problem of aggression was not discussed as though the threat came only from the Arab states. It was clearly understood during the visit that Soviet aggression was the danger.

What kind of defense force could be set up in the Near East? It is apparent that the resistance to any communist push in that area would have to come largely from three sources. First, from British troops

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scattered throughout the area. Second, from the Turks, who have about 350,000 men under arms today, and who could mobilize about 2,000,000 trained men altogether if a war broke out. And third, from Israel. During the Palestinian War, Israel was able to put six trained divisions in the field — altogether about 90,000 men. But since then, the country's population has more than doubled, and it is generally believed now that Israel could put at least 200,000 fighters into combat if it had to.

It is hoped that these three forces, if properly coordinated and assisted by American naval and air power, would be strong enough to deter the Soviet Union

from undertaking any reckless adventures in the Near East. The Israeli government has made it clear that Stalin will have to fight, and fight hard, for any plums he wants to pick in that part of the world. Prime Minister Ben-Gurion announced recently, to anybody who was interested, that an aggressor would have to consider that "in this important corner of the globe we constitute a force that must be reckoned with."

Ben-Gurion's statement made several other things clear too. He said that while his government still hoped to avoid involving itself in war, it was obvious that complete neutrality was impossible. He

commented sarcastically, "Some are naive enough, or pretend to be so, to believe that while one side arms itself to the teeth, the other should rely on peace declarations that accompany such rearmament. These declarations . . . lack conviction when they emerge from a forest of bayonets. It follows that the other side must also arm to the fullest."

Israel, like most other nations of the world, would have much preferred to devote its energies to the jobs of peaceful reconstruction. If Stalin's legions make that impossible, the Israeli will fight on our side — and they will fight well.

THE END

## The Biggest League in the World

(Continued from page 21)

coincided, in six years' time, with a reduction of 50 percent in recorded cases of juvenile delinquency.

### Wholesome Manhood

The Legion Junior Baseball coaches remembered their occasional "bad boys" well. A Western coach told of a 13-year-old who had clumsily knocked down a woman "and pawed at her" to "prove he was a man." Satisfied the boy was no budding pervert, a juvenile court judge remanded the youth to the town's Legion Junior Baseball team, to prove his manhood wholesomely. The youngster became a baseball hero in statewide competition with older boys, now enjoys a good character and a paying, playing job in the farm system of a major league team.

Two Legion coaches, one on the Mississippi and one on the Atlantic, came forth with case histories of two "youthful bad eggs" channeled into Junior Baseball by police. Each boy, now grown, runs a playground in his home city.

### Play It Right Or Quit

But we run no reform school, said Junior Baseball men. The boys know they will play by the rules of life and baseball or get out. There are few true problem boys, they said. There are problem years for most boys, when their urge to follow "manly" leadership into action, excitement and public notice will find some way to express itself. If gang leadership is all they find, they'll follow that. But the boys would rather follow men.

Legion coach E. B. (Chief) Benton, Gulf Oil executive in Tulsa, Oklahoma, exhibited a letter from a former player, now in college, who got off to a bad start in high school: "Dear Chief: . . . I'll never forget what you've done for me, and I'll never be able to repay you in full. . . . When I started playing for you I was just a spoiled, highheaded baby. . . . You and Mrs. Chief always inspired me. . . . At least I've improved . . ."

Benton, fifteen years a Junior Baseball coach-manager, explained a few points of the counselor side of his job: "Conduct in hotels is always stressed and remarks from hotels and cafes [where his Junior teams have stopped] have always been complimentary. I always talk to the boys about going to college after completing high school. I emphasize respect for parents. Some of the boys have been or-

phans. These, Mrs. Benton and I have tried to give the attention a boy expects from parents. Smoking and swearing are discussed. If the boys' parents let them smoke, they may smoke at the proper time. No team member has ever smoked while in uniform."

Ken Barnhart, Legion coach in Mitchell, South Dakota, told of a hard-to-coach youngster who overslept the team bus on a game day, then got his mother to drive him eighty miles—arriving in uniform in the nick of time for what he knew to be his last chance to stay on the team. It was the first time he had ever made an effort

of individual glory." The boy in question weathered that regimen, eventually reverted from unpopular to popular and returned to school, which he had left.

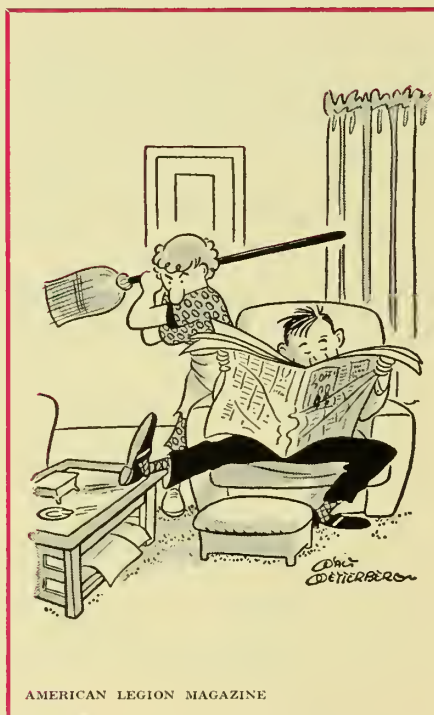
### They Take Discipline

He was no exception. The Legion coaches reported that most boys gladly accept the firm guidance that goes with Legion Junior Baseball.

Gus Oxley came out of the Navy in 1946 and started a Junior Baseball program in Hazard (Perry County), Kentucky, under joint Legion-Ford sponsorship. (Ford dealers co-sponsor nearly a third of Legion Junior teams.) Oxley found that boys in Perry County were not shy to accept the discipline along with the baseball. The first year Oxley reported 50 boys playing. The next year, 100. In 1948 "we reached about 250 boys." In 1949 it was 350 and last year there were 600 youngsters in Hazard's county-wide summertime program.

Said Oxley, feelingly: "I can write a book about this great program. It reaches more boys in the teaching of citizenship than any other program in America today. For example, at Harburbury, Ky., the superintendent of mines told me there was always 'boy trouble.' Kids regularly broke out all the lights and windows in the mine buildings, but since we started Junior Baseball there has not been one single case of such trouble." The boys have something better to do.

There is one junior team whose every member for the last twenty years has been in prison. These are the Generals, of Post 9, Jacksonville, Fla. Every summer the twin coaches of the Generals, Warren and Willie Downing, take the boys to Raiford, Fla., to play the Florida State Prison nine. After each game the boys are the dinner guests of the prison superintendent, L. F. Chapman. Chapman, president of the American Warden's Association, tells the boys that ". . . The American Legion Junior Baseball program is one of the most powerful influences in the country among the youngest generation now growing into manhood, and I hope it continues indefinitely. Such men as your coaches, who devote their time to training other folks' children, deserve a great deal of appreciation and recognition." As the boys leave the prison gate the prisoners call out, "Hurry back." And the boys do — to play baseball.



AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

to atone for a mistake. Said Barnhart: "We let him play and he pitched us to a 3-2 victory. I pointed out to him that one who tries to be right gets the breaks. . . . I really can say he can now take criticism—for the first time—without feeling someone is picking on him."

William V. Haskell explained what a hot-tempered youth ran into on Haskell's junior team at Presque Isle, Maine. "Profanity was out, might didn't make right, proficiency in playing ability replaced ability with fists, team play came ahead

Legion ball is not a piece of national masterminding. Legion Posts do or don't sponsor Junior teams — as they please. Posts are neither goosed into taking on a team if they are unwilling, nor held back from sponsoring a dozen. Several thousand Posts have no team at all. Yet the national average is only slightly less than one team for each of more than 17,000 Legion Posts. Posts also sponsor hundreds of unofficial, sub-junior and midget teams that are not counted officially at all.

#### The Grass Roots System

Top age for an official junior player is seventeen. The average age of most teams is close to the top age limit. Years ago, Holyoke, Mass., organized a "farm system" for its juniors, sponsoring play in the city playgrounds for younger boys. The Hazard, Ky., program includes a county-wide midget baseball program. Until 1948, the junior team sponsored by Bath Post, in Maine, numbered the formal nine boys plus substitutes. Now Bath Post budgets \$1400 annually for a ten-week summer program. It accommodates 225 boys from seven to seventeen, who live in the twin towns of Bath and Woolwich. More than 600 local boosters chip in a dollar or more each for a program like that. The Bath-Woolwich coach gets and earns \$350 for his summer-long job.

In Bloomington, Illinois last summer, 61 junior teams, forming several leagues, played in a five-day-a-week summer-long program. Louis Davis Post runs this huge set-up with strong backing from all Bloomington service clubs and many individual boosters. More than a thousand boys, from eight to seventeen, register for the Bloomington program in May. Play starts the first day school is out.

Nicholson Post, in Baton Rouge, La., had 32 teams competing last summer — carried entirely by the Post itself.

Clauson-Warden Post in Mason City, Iowa, and Grafton Post in Fargo, North Dakota, each had sixteen teams.

Backbone of Junior Baseball are the thousands of one-team Posts, which pay their coach little or nothing, operate on a shoe-string, and find one or a few co-sponsors in town, such as the Ford dealer, to help pay for uniforms, equipment, playground costs (if any) and regular season travel expenses. The coach may be an old college star now selling insurance on Main Street, a former pro ballplayer, the local high school coach, the town recreation director or any enthusiastic, responsible adult.

Charles (Jake) Miller, Comptroller of the city of Trenton, N. J., coached Trenton Post 93's junior team (the Schroths) for sixteen years, won more than his share of state championships and three times produced national runner-ups. Then Miller handed the reins over to War Two Air Force vet Carl Palumbo, "because he was so good at handling boys." Palumbo, ex-Junior Baseballer, Wake Forest College grad and Trenton school teacher forthwith assembled and coached a Schroth team that won the Little World Series at Indianapolis in 1948.

Other youth-minded War Two vets are rapidly stepping into the coaching spots and carrying on. Last year Trenton did not win the New Jersey title. It went to Englewood Post 78, coached for the first time by John Winkin, youthful Naval Reserve lieutenant commander, ex-destroyer captain and one time associate editor of *Sport* magazine.

Bill Haskell, athletic officer for the Ray Goding Post, is the community recreation director of Presque Isle, Maine. Among the youth of Presque Isle and two nearby towns there had long existed a nasty rivalry. "Last year," said Haskell, "boys from the neighboring towns were invited to try out for the Presque Isle Junior Baseball team. One remarkable effect was a definite bettering of relations among the three towns . . . a result of all three rooting for one team."

Melvin (Doc) Silva, St. Mary's College

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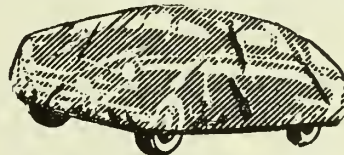
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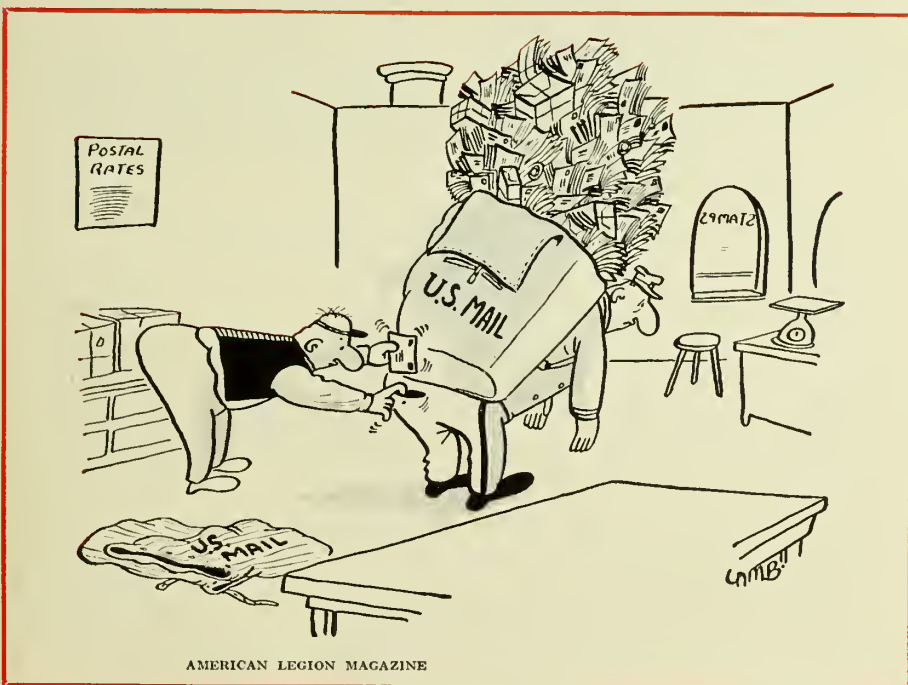
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AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

alumnus, one-time International League outfielder and now a newspaper man, coaches the Keys, junior team of Gregg Post in Reading, Pa. Since the Keys were organized, 2,500 youngsters have tried out and more than 300 have made the team. This spring Doc Silva named offhand seven major leaguers and seventeen minor leaguers who came from the Keys. Said Silva: "We are proud of the many youngsters who have gone into professional ball . . . but we are proudest of the 100 percent record of our boys in the game of life. Not one of our lads has ever been in the clutches of the law after joining our team. In War Two, 140 of 150 former players then of military age served in uniform, and 40 percent earned commissions."

"Lawyers, doctors, engineers, businessmen, executives and manufacturers have graduated from our Junior Baseball ranks. Regardless of race, creed or family politics, whether poor or well-to-do, our youths have pulled together for twenty years."

Silva joined the growing list of witnesses who could cite a case of a juvenile court judge sending a boy into Junior Baseball instead of reform school, with successful result. It happened years ago in Reading, and the boy in question was never in trouble again—has a modest home, family and successful business today.

But in a quarter century of retrospect, the Junior Baseball coaches recalled relatively few "bad boys." Junior ball does its best job "keeping good kids good and making them better, simply by offering them an activity where they can all pull together for a wholesome cause."

Said the coaches: "Most boys are good at heart, want to be good, and are good, unless something or someone steers them wrong. We hold our players to account for their behavior, but we don't give them preachments, we give them baseball."

"The worst punishment we can dish out is to kick a boy off the team. That that is dire punishment in the boys' eyes proves the value of Junior Baseball above all else."

The coaches' memories were richest, after twenty-five years, with recollections of their many "good boys." "Pop" Beasley, in Richmond, Va., had seen several of "his lads," such as Granville Hamner, go on up to major league stardom. On a par with the big-leaguers in Pop's memory were such Richmond boys as Jacob Wirt and John H. Dodd, III. Neither became a pro ballplayer. Both were killed in War Two. Dodd stood out as a fine player and natural leader, whose influence on the team was outstanding. Wirt voluntarily gave up his position on Pop's team to another boy of about equal ability, because Wirt had a chance to play elsewhere and the other boy did not. The coaches remember things like that.

Out of Nebraska came a tale of the earnestness of a junior team. In 1937, said C. O. (Chip) Bowley, a Legion team called the Omaha McDevittes (formed from boys in Creighton Prep, a Catholic parochial school) played for the state championship against the Lincoln Blues

(formed from boys in Lincoln Central public high school). The Catholic team prayed before each game and between innings, and won.

In 1938 the same two teams met again. This time the public school team was also observed to pray before games and between the innings—and it won. Bowley, Nebraska state Junior Baseball chairman, said: "The Lincoln boys told me they did not think much of praying to win in 1937; but in 1938 they changed their minds and thought you could pray for anything that is good and get results."

Added Bowley: "The McDevittes continued to pray in 1939, and won the National Championship."

Jerome Brady, manager of the Frank Downer Post team in Monongahela, Pa., recalled the unselfish act of pitcher Vic Furiga last summer. Furiga, an outstanding all-around athlete with aspirations for a college football scholarship, turned down an invitation to play in a much-scouted all-star football game in Pittsburgh because it conflicted with the state Junior Baseball elimination tournament. Said Brady: "Furiga's pitching carried us all the way to the Pennsylvania state championship."

#### Bigger and Better Tomorrow

As Junior Baseball passed its quarter-century mark, youth-conscious FBI Chief J. Edgar Hoover spoke up for it in Washington, D. C. Said Hoover: "A youngster concentrating on getting in that winning

run or putting the ball across the plate for the third strike has no time for idle mischief. Any form of athletics, organized and operated effectively, provides a wholesome outlet for the surge of adolescent energy and imagination. . . . Whatever can be done to direct the energies of youth along constructive paths is a contribution to the future—a deposit in the account of America's continued greatness."

All over the country this year, Legion Junior Baseball men looked forward to bigger and better things during the next quarter century. The early years of Junior Baseball were not always easy. After its start in 1926, Junior Baseball nearly died in 1927. That year there was no Little World Series, and the "first annual" series of the previous season threatened to be the last. But major league backing in 1928, inspired by then Legion Americanism Director Dan Sowers, saved the day. Yet, nationally, Junior Baseball continued to have trouble feeling its early way. It remained spotty, waxed and waned in some areas, during much of its first fifteen years. As late as 1943, Junior Baseball in Texas had dwindled to just one team. Baseball had, in fact, disappeared from Texas high schools. Then, under Legion chairmanship of J. E. McClain, Junior ball was reborn and has grown and grown in Texas. The Texas schools themselves backed up the Legion and restored baseball in their own programs. By 1948 there were 145 Lone Star

### NATIONAL JUNIOR BASEBALL TOURNAMENT FOR 1951

The 1951 Legion Junior Baseball season for boys not over 17 is now under way. Any of about 17,000 teams may be one of the four to go into the Little World Series at Briggs Stadium, Detroit, Sept. 4, 5, 6, 7 & 8.

Sixteen Regional and Sectional elimination tournaments above the state level will provide the four finalists. Travel expenses of qualifying teams to the twelve Regional and four Sectional tournaments and the Little World Series are guaranteed by the national program.

Eligible teams will be those that have won play-off tournaments un-

der national rules in each of the states and the District of Columbia, and are certified to the National Americanism Commission not later than August 14.

Qualifying state teams will be reduced to twelve quarter-finalists in the Regional tournaments, held between August 18 and 23.

Regional survivors will go into the Sectional tournaments, played between August 26 and 29.

Winners of the Sectional tournaments will play off for the World Junior Championship in the Little World Series. (see above.)

#### The twelve Regional tournaments:

|                                                                        |            |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| Regional 1 (Me., Vt., N. H., Mass.) at Milford, Mass.                  | Aug. 18-21 |
| Regional 2 (N. Y., Conn., R. I., N. J.) at (unscheduled at press time) |            |
| Regional 3 (W. Va., Md., Del., D. C.) at (unscheduled at press time)   |            |
| Regional 4 (Va., Ky., Tenn., N. C.) at Hickory, N. C.                  | Aug. 20-23 |
| Regional 5 (Ala., Ga., S. C., Fla.) at Spartanburg, S. C.              | Aug. 20-23 |
| Regional 6 (Ark., Miss., La., Tex.) at Baton Rouge, La.                | Aug. 18-21 |
| Regional 7 (Ohio, Ind., Mich., Ill.) at Bloomington, Ill.              | Aug. 20-23 |
| Regional 8 (Iowa, Mo., Kan., Okla.) at Altus, Okla.                    | Aug. 19-22 |
| Regional 9 (N. D., S. D., Minn., Wis.) at Aberdeen, S. D.              | Aug. 18-21 |
| Regional 10 (Neb., Wyo., Colo., N. M.) at Albuquerque, N. M.           | Aug. 18-21 |
| Regional 11 (Wash., Ore., Mont., Idaho) at Lewiston, Idaho.            | Aug. 19-22 |
| Regional 12 (Cal., Nev., Utah, Ariz.) at Winslow, Ariz.                | Aug. 18-21 |

#### The four Sectional tournaments for Regional winners:

|                                                                        |            |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| Sectional A (Regionals 1, 2, 3) at Griffith Stadium, Washington, D. C. | Aug. 27-29 |
| Sectional B (Regionals 4, 5, 6) at Sumter, S. C.                       | Aug. 27-29 |
| Sectional C (Regionals 7, 8, 9) at Springfield, Ill.                   | Aug. 26-28 |
| Sectional D (Regionals 10, 11, 12) at Hastings, Neb.                   | Aug. 26-29 |

teams playing Legion summer ball. This year over 700 Texas high schools had spring baseball teams.

Nationally, after War Two, Junior Ball came on with a rush. The growing pains were definitely over. Since 1949, non-Legion groups and interests have sat up and paid more attention. Newspapers and newsreels gave Junior Baseball more space. Major radio networks broadcast and rebroadcast the annual Little World Series. Pro ballplayers, many of them feeling a debt to early Legion training, began to give more personal attention, backing, time and endorsement to Junior Ball. In American towns, more co-sponsors of Post teams began to come forth,

and there sprang into being the Little Leagues, an entirely new and independent movement, under aegis of the U. S. Rubber Co., to do nationally for midget baseball what Legion baseball has done for teen-agers.

This coming September 4, the Little World Series moves into Briggs Stadium—home of the Detroit Tigers. And somewhere in the country is a boy whose name, come fall, will be enshrined on a plaque in the Baseball Hall of Fame at Cooperstown, N. Y., as "American Legion Junior Baseball Player of the Year."

He will be one of more than three hundred thousand boys to train with a Legion team this summer.

THE END

## The Prisoner

(Continued from page 13)

pointed out Louis, "you were the officer that took him to Joseph."

"That belongs to the war," said Bentick decisively. "It has nothing to do with now. I was demobbed in '45."

"There are military authorities in Germany," suggested Louis. "If you will write to them you can explain far better than we."

"Nonsense," said Bentick violently. Louis bothered him with his peasant persistence. "Let your local military look after him."

"We cannot," said Louis patiently. "It is likely they would want to punish someone and Marie, Joseph's widow, might be fined." The man rubbed his hard hands. "He was your prisoner."

"My prisoner hell!" exploded Bentick. "We didn't have him an hour. I handed him to Joseph, and later I reported him as having escaped. That report clears me."

"But the report was wrong," said Louis mildly. "He had not escaped."

"You can't get me mixed up in it," said Bentick. "That's final."

Louis sat silent, as if he were miserable enough but unimpressed, and Bentick became uneasy. "Where is the man?" he asked.

"In Joseph's stable. In what was the harness hole."

"Harness hole! What in the devil is that?"

"A place just above the horses, and under the loft mow. Where spare chains and old collars are kept. It is very small."

"How small?"

"A man can do no more than sit in it."

"Where did Joseph keep him in winter?"

"In that place. There was heat from the horses, and he had blankets."

"Imagine! I did not think Joseph was that sort."

"My brother was a good man," said Louis with some dignity, "and he did not have an easy life. He courted Marie when she was young but she married another man. It hurt Joseph yet he made no fuss. He worked on his farm and gave no heed to other women. Then Marie's husband died and after a decent time Joseph went to see her again. Soon they were married, and the war came."

"But what has that to do with the prisoner?"

"Much," grunted Louis. "The Wurttem-

berger was billeted at Joseph's farm. He had heard Joseph's story and he was a devil. Each morning when he came to his breakfast he would kiss Marie. She could not avoid him and when Joseph tried to interfere the Wurttemberger told him he would be shot. The Wurttemberger was harsh with everyone. He was ugly beyond all need and many in this village suffered, but he was worse with Joseph than with any other."

"What did Marie do about it?"

"What could she do? She did not want anything to happen to Joseph, so she had to submit to the brute's kissing her."

"It's a wonder Joseph didn't kill him the night we brought him to the root cellar," said Bentick.

"That would have been too easy." Louis looked angry. "He did as I would have done—kept the man where he could have revenge. He fed him enough, and occasionally gave him water for washing. Each time the Germans were defeated he took the daily paper for the officer to read. When Hitler was finished Joseph got drunk and shouted 'Heil Hitler' at the fellow all the afternoon. Marie came for me. She was afraid Joseph would kill him."

"But he calmed down?"

"Yes, quite, but he did not let the prisoner go. He had more satisfaction keeping the Wurttemberger after the fighting had ended. I think he knew that there were many who shared his ideas."

"So nothing was done?"

"What could be done? Those who knew approved, and Joseph declared he would let the fellow rot before he would have him out."

"It is a wonder to me," said Bentick, "that the German has not gone crazy. Have you seen him lately?"

"No," said Louis. "I have an ailing wife. She has not been well for months and she has been so worried about Joseph keeping the prisoner that she made me promise I would not go near him."

"You had better see the mayor," advised Bentick. "I never heard of a worse mess."

"I have told him," said Louis, "and he is very angry. He does not know what to do with the fellow."

"What about your priest?"

Louis sighed. "Marie came to me this afternoon and begged me not to tell Father Hebert. You can understand what it

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would mean, when she is having prayers said for Joseph. She is very distressed." Louis looked disturbed. He rubbed his hard hands together. "Joseph always attended to the prisoner, but she will not."

"Do you mean she is not taking him his meals?" Bentick was startled.

Louis shrugged. "She took a large loaf and pushed it through the timbers the day after Joseph was ill. She had not gone near the prisoner again."

"What! How long ago was that?" Bentick was horrified.

"Nine days ago," said Louis dully. "It was a large loaf." He reached for his black hat from the floor beside his chair. "I hope that by morning you will decide what is to be done with the prisoner," he said.

"Not me," flung Bentick, "I'll be going on the train. But I've never heard of a worse thing. Go up there yourself and feed the man."

"It is but a short walk to my farm," said Louis, "and it is going to be another fine day." He walked out of the parlor, hat in hand, bowed to madame and said "Good evening." Then he was gone.

Bentick had an impulse to run after him and shout into his hairy ears that he would report him to military authorities, but checked himself.

"There is always trouble in the world," commented madame. She was not looking at him as she made the remark. The usual customers were in the *estaminet* and she was keeping a sharp eye on the serving girl.

Bentick did not want to sit at a table and listen to endless chatter about the atom bomb and the Belgian king. His nerves were too much on edge. He could not go to his room so soon. So he went out and began walking the poorly-lighted streets of the village.

Presently he paused by the shop of Desire Cote, who sold tobacco and candy. The door was open and one light burned above a glass showcase in which chocolate wrapped in tinsel was displayed. Bentick remembered that Desire had been a friendly man in war times, and decided to visit him. Too late, he saw that Desire had company. A stout man sat in a chair, talking volubly. A small dark-skinned man stood in the shadows. Desire was leaning on his counter, a hand propping his long chin. He stood up as Bentick entered.

"Some chocolate, please," said Bentick, placing five francs on the counter. "It is not likely that you remember me?"

"No," said Desire, eyeing him, "but you were at the funeral today."

"I was here with the tanks in '44," said Bentick. "I knew Joseph then."

"Ah," grunted Desire. "He was a good man."

"Yes," said Bentick. "I left a prisoner with him, and the fellow escaped."

The stout man rose quickly from his chair, then sat down again. The dark man inhaled noisily.

"Are you sure of it?" asked Desire, his hand wavering above the candy.

"It was so reported to me," said Bentick, "and I believed it at the time."

"And now you know differently?"

"I do," said Bentick bluntly.

The dark man stepped forward and

folded his arms dramatically. "It is best," he said, "that we know who you are."

Bentick gave them his name. He told them he was staying at the *estaminet* and gave them an account of the visit Louis had made.

"Nothing but a loaf of bread in nine days," he added.

"Imagine. The man will be crazy."

"Good enough, if he is," snorted the dark man. "He was a brute to everyone."

Desire shrugged. "It is we, not Louis, who have to settle this matter. The mayor has asked us to think of a plan. But what



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a problem. In the morning six of us will go to Joseph's place and see what can be done."

"I'm glad to hear it," said Bentick.

"It would be very good," said the stout man, "if you would come along."

Bentick tried to refuse but could not think of a good enough excuse and then the three had taken his consent for granted and were discussing what should be done.

"He must be escorted to the American authorities," said Desire. "It was a terrible thing for Joseph to do."

"It is the French police who should deal with him," argued the stout man.

"Use him as he would use us if conditions were reversed," said the dark man.

They talked around in circles, debating hotly, and it was easy for Bentick to see they would have no plan whatsoever when they went to the farm in the morning.

"Everything is craziness," declared the dark man at last. "But give me the authority and I will solve the problem. No one will know about it. No one will remember there ever was a prisoner."

"Henri was a soldier," explained Desire, pointing to the dark man. "He wants to shoot the prisoner."

"Otherwise there will be endless inquiries, and a bad name for Joseph," said Henri.

"We have had enough of killing," said the stout man.

"I will also do the burying myself," added Henri.

"That is foolish talk," reproved Desire. "He must be taken from here."

"But have a trial," insisted the stout man, "for what he did in this village."

"My plan is the only good one," declared Henri. "I will go and see the mayor." He swung about and went out.

"The Germans had Henri a prisoner for three years," said Desire. "I think he is a little deranged."

"If the Wurttemberger is a mental case he must go to a German institution," said

the stout man. "He must be their expense."

"It is a problem beyond any we have had before," said Desire, yawning. "Now if you gentlemen will excuse me I will lock the shop. It is past eleven. We will meet here at nine in the morning."

Bentick went back to his room. He wished he had said he would not go to the farm, and yet he had a strong curiosity hard to resist. The night had become cool but he tossed restlessly, recalling the Wurttemberger. He had been a blond officer, carrying a sneer on his face, walking with a swagger. He had refused a smoke and he would not answer any questions. Joseph had yelled his hate at sight of him and had rubbed his hard hands across the Wurttemberger's face.

The morning was still and warm. Bentick ate his breakfast hurriedly and was at Desire's shop before it was open. Henri was standing outside, looking sullen.

"How did you get on with the mayor?" asked Bentick.

"Badly," shrugged Henri. "The mayor is like the others—a chicken at heart."

Desire and the stout man joined them. They went along the street and met the mayor with two elderly gentlemen who looked as if they were going to an execution. There were no introductions, and no conversation, yet Bentick felt he had been discussed and accepted by the party.

They entered the farm by a stone gateway. Barn fowl wandered idly over the yard. Two children were playing with a kitten. One called aloud and Marie appeared at once. She was an attractive woman and the mayor bowed with great politeness.

"Please come in," she said.

They filed in silently, each looking at his neighbor as if no one knew how they were to go on. Then the mayor cleared his throat nervously.

"We have come to dispose of the prisoner," he said. "Please give us a full report about him."

Marie was dressed in black and looked

a dutiful widow but hatred flushed her face as she began to talk about the coming of the Wurttemberger to the farm, and the way the officer had acted. He had had Joseph's best cows butchered when there was plenty of other meat in the village. He had made Joseph salute him each time they met, which was often. When the batman was sick he had made Joseph shine his shoes. He had fined Joseph three times for some petty thing about regulations. He had kissed Marie each morning when Joseph was present.

"I don't think you can comprehend the way my husband suffered," she said. "He was treated worse than a dog and it took all I could do to keep him sane. I was sure he would kill the Wurttemberger when they brought him here, and then it was weeks before I knew he was in the harness hole."

"What did you do about it when you knew?" asked the mayor.

"Nothing," shrugged Marie. "What could I do? He had bullied Joseph for nearly three years. But I did not want to see him and after a while I began to ask Joseph to let him go."

"What did he say?"

"He said the Wurttemberger must suffer three years for each year he tormented him, and there were those in the village who agreed with him. But now," Marie tapped her hand on the table, "I want him away from here."

"When did you feed him last?" asked the mayor.

"Yesterday," said Marie. "After the funeral. I knew Joseph would not want the man starved to death, for in his heart Joseph was a very good man."

"Did you see the man?"

"No. I put a shawl over my head so he could not see me and put a pitcher of wine through the opening, then some bread and meat."

"Did the prisoner speak?"

"No," said Marie. "I have heard him shouting and cursing at Joseph but most of the time he was silent." She paused

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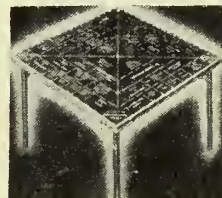
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**"Don't make any appointments for Wednesday. You have to be in court at ten o'clock."**

and looked at the mayor. "I want him away from here today," she added.

"Let us call in our police," suggested the stout man.

"Where would they take him?" asked the mayor. "There is no charge against him."

"Hand him to the French military," urged the dark man. "He is a war criminal."

"I think it better to take him to the Allied forces in Germany," said Desire.

He looked at the two old men and asked their opinion. One spoke with a rasping voice. He said the Wurttemberger had been a beast, and should be punished accordingly. He had committed crimes against French people, and French people should punish him. The other old man croaked like a frog. He said it would be better to be clear of the fellow.

There was a rapping at the door and Marie admitted Louis. He was dressed in his Sunday black and he took his seat as if he had been invited. Then he asked what decision had been reached. The mayor explained that they faced a most difficult problem and had not agreed on any course.

Louis nodded his understanding of the situation. Then he stood and began to speak. He talked about Joseph, the good qualities he had had, and the way he had been mistreated by the prisoner. Finally he said that he had felt the matter his responsibility and so he had come prepared to pay whatever fine might be imposed by the authorities for Joseph's action. Furthermore, he was ready to go before any military tribunal, French or American or German, and stand as Joseph's representative and defender.

A sigh of relief ran around the table as if it were passed from person to person. The mayor rubbed his hands and mopped his brow. Marie nodded her relief, hurried to the kitchen and returned with a saw, an axe and a crowbar. "You will need them all," she said. "It is a very strong prison."

The mayor led the way to the stable. He said it would be best to talk with the prisoner as kindly as possible. He could be taken to a barber, be given decent clothes and lodged somewhere while the proper authorities were consulted. He said Louis was acting in a most generous manner.

The stable was an old building with solid timbers. A door was opened and fastened back to let in air and sunshine. Then the party filed inside and Bentick tried to accustom his eyes to the gloom. He saw horse stalls and brick flooring. Harness was hanging from wooden pegs. Cobwebs were in the corners. There was a strong smell of horses and manure.

"This way," said Louis. He went up a few steps that ended before heavy planks spiked across a low entranceway.

Desire took a flashlight from his pocket. Its beam showed an aperture large enough to admit a kettle. He played the light inside. The place was empty!

Each man stared in turn, then looked at his neighbor. Louis took the light and shone it on the fastenings. They were all in place. No one spoke. Louis took the saw and set to work. He shed his coat and gave it to Desire to hold. Half an hour later he pried the last timber free and went, crouching, into the recesses of the harness hole.

There was an opening at the rear. Two

thick timbers had been cut across by the continued use of a nail. Slight scratchings induced splinters that could be removed but the work would be tedious beyond imagination. Hours and hours, day in and day out, over weeks and months. When the final timber had been loosened and pushed around, the Wurttemberger had squeezed through and dropped to freedom.

Bentick led the way around to the side of the stable. Footmarks were fresh in the sun-baked earth. The prisoner had not been gone more than a few hours. Then they saw a fragment of paper pinned to the wall by a nail worn to pin-size at the point. Black grease from a cart axle had been used as ink for the writing. The crude ragged letters read: "Heil Hitler."

Louis looked at the words, at the gnawed timber, the worn nail and at the dark opening in the wall. He used a hard hand to wipe sweat beads from his brow and a slow smile spread over his face.

It was contagious. The mayor's wrinkles began to smooth. Desire and the stout man took the paper from the wall and began chuckling. The two oldsters looked less solemn.

"We have no problem," said the mayor gently.

"Imagine!" chortled Desire, holding up the nail. "Imagine!"

"It's some kind of justice, if you can name it," said the stout man.

Bentick felt queerly elated. He was glad he had stayed over. He watched Louis. The hard hands unclenched as the farmer relaxed. Then he crossed himself piously. "God is good!" he said, and he spoke so fervently the mayor removed his hat.

THE END

## What Ever Happened to Stripes?

(Continued from page 23)

Associated Press, United Press and International News Service, and then a huge file goes out, via U.S. Signal Corps in Washington.

From there most of it, unhappily, goes through the London bureaus of the wire services where it is relayed to *Stripes*—but highly anglicized in the process for British consumption.

When the news gets to *Stripes*, it reads just like the London *Times* and must be heavily edited and rewritten, a chore no Stateside paper has to cope with. It's just too damned British for the American palate, both by way of spelling and importance. What GI cares about the Marquis of Queensberry and his latest hunt show?

Managing editor of *Stripes* today is Ken Zumwalt, a former enlisted man. Ken, who fought through the Bulge and Normandy, was once state editor of a California daily. He married a French girl and has settled down to living like an American newspaperman—in Germany.

It is he who decides makeup and news play. And he sweats out the visits of Inspector Generals and beefs from the brass. The paper is in the sad circumstance of having an unlimited number of publishers. Any brass, in effect, can raise hell about a story. And by way of mention, the word "brass" is never used on

*Stripes*. The brass forbade it and it's refreshing to be able to use it here.

Last fall, 50 former editors and writers of WW II *Stripes* asked the Defense Department to revamp the paper in order "to guarantee, in the event of another world war, that the military substitute for America's free press will meet the standards at home."

The group, which submitted the memorandum as a kind of petition, said that despite a "constant struggle" by newspapermen in uniform against interference from above, from "subordinate officers, some well meaning, some rank-conscious, but nearly all unenlightened as to sound newspaper practice," a good paper was gotten out; but that these officers interfered with daily operations and news values.

Among several suggestions, the former editors and writers asked for the appointment of a general officer who would be in charge and who had a background as "editor of one of the nation's leading newspapers."

The beef behind the petition was concerned mainly with "brassiness," and emphasized the difficulties of turning out a free paper for troops under such circumstances as a Presidential campaign.

The complement on the paper numbers about 400 indigenous (German, to you)

and Allied personnel. Of these, about 40 are editorial and the rest in production, distribution and clerical.

To get first-hand coverage on the Occupation GI's hometown today—Europe—*Stripes* maintains bureaus or bureau men in Vienna, Trieste, Munich, Bremen, Nuremberg and Frankfurt, and sends correspondents all over the map to cover fast-breaking stories or special features.

Daily, perhaps a half million words from the wire services and the bureaus pour into the teletype room, the like of which even the New York *Times* cannot boast. It is from this vast file that perhaps 50,000 words are sifted, edited and laid out. The strenuous effort involved in all of this takes the form of not only boiling and separating the phony from the true, but presenting it in fast, readable style.

On the surface this may sound routine, but when all the typesetters are German and don't know any more words of English than they picked up at the *bierstubes*, the problem is a major one. Everything must be blockprinted for the German typesetters, as though for children, to insure accuracy. It does but it's a painful and painstaking process. A general's name can't be misspelled, you know. Simply mustn't.

A letdown in accuracy may bring representations from the East German Gov-

ernment or from Soviet Russia. Worse, there may be repercussions in Washington, which keeps a vigilant eye, a very cold eye, on *Stripes* to insure that the GI is getting his normal fare of customary U. S. news.

Without the seasoned eye of the news editors, the high-powered propaganda machines used by the East State and many agencies in the Balkans can set in motion a phony story engineered via London that may run in *Stripes*. The Europeans have



"Before we were married I kept telling you I couldn't even boil water — and you used to laugh, and laugh, and laugh!"

AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

learned how to infiltrate the news services and to rig a story that was born in Budapest but seems to come out of Vienna. It's an all-day sport that never lets up.

*Stripes* reporters and editors must tread more carefully than correspondents abroad for U. S. papers. If a U. S. correspondent is arrested for punching a Soviet official in Berlin in the eye, it's a routine affair. Also if he's caught with a camera in a forbidden area. But a *Stripes* reporter cannot punch East State or Soviet officials for he is on the unofficial U. S. Army paper and it's as if a U. S. soldier were hefting a fist. That's how the legend began that *Stripes* is the only U. S. newspaper that can start a war. Reporters must walk and talk very warily and remember that in large part they are representing the National Military Establishment and the U. S. Government.

That doesn't mean that *Stripes* reporters wear swallow tail coats when they're on a story. But they can't use their elbows to get up front at a press conference. The elbowee may turn out to be someone who is a cousin of a Soviet bigshot in the Russian sector of Vienna.

The East State Russian Army paper, the *Taegliche Rundschau*, sneers almost daily at rival *Stripes* and points to its own Page 1 stories on tractor statistics to underscore the differences between the U. S. press and the communist press.

There is a big difference. Hardly ever does the Russian newspaper carry a date-

line on its stories. The stories just say things without telling where they came from and who said just what. They read like editorials. The U. S. Army paper's stories are never that way.

Page 1 in the Russian counterpart is filled almost daily with hymns in praise of the glowing conditions in the East State. *Stripes* is strictly news all the way through and doesn't even have an editorial page. The GI reader, just as he would at home, knows from where the story was sent, through what agency, and who said it.

Daily, *Stripes*' editions are compared with what are considered the best papers in the States. More often than not, the news play is amazingly paralleled. And this in the face of maintaining an American perspective while living abroad in a sea of foreigners. The strain and the discipline are terrific.

The paper is not permitted under an Army directive to take advertisements. It does not even gain the larger part of its revenue from the sale of the paper. The lovely and unprecedented profits are the result of a monopoly held by *Stripes* on the sale of U. S. magazines and books. These are sold sometimes for a few cents more than they cost in the States and that more than pays for transportation costs.

But as a paper without advertising,

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*Stripes* is an American dream, for it more than breaks even on its own. And this despite the fleet of trucks, about 100 of them, that rush down the bad roadways of Europe bringing at least one or two editions to every American in Europe.

It is a tribute to the fast-stepping U. S. press that news that echoes around the world can be relayed daily to the expatriates in uniform, our GI's abroad, as ably and succinctly as it would be done from Scranton to Sacramento. And this in the face of difficulties which would give multiple ulcers to many a newspaper publisher in the States.

If this be a paean in praise, it is deserved. It is an almost holy job, this business of keeping the GI informed. Freedom of the press for the boys in uniform is perhaps the best reminder of their function abroad. And it's lonely abroad, too, and to get a gander of Miss Strawberry Festival of 1951 on Page 3 is a heart-warming affair.

THE END

Mr. Kugelmass is a former civilian copy editor of *Stripes* in Germany. He spent his days off in getting together material on a biography of Louis Braille, the Frenchman who, blind himself, devised the system of raised point writing allowing the blind to read. Published by Julian Messner, New York, it sells for \$2.75.

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# PARTING SHOTS



## FAIR WARNING

*Even more ominous,  
Than the rumble of a riot,  
Is a bunch of kids,  
Suddenly quiet.*

— HAROLD HELFER

## LIKE MOTHER LIKE DAUGHTER

Seven-year-old Nancy's mother was not at the dinner table, so the little girl sat in her mother's place. Her brother, not liking this arrangement, immediately challenged her position.

"So you're the mother tonight," he sneered. "Well, how much is eight times seven?"

Without a moment's hesitation, Nancy nonchalantly replied, "I'm busy. Ask your father."

— F. G. KERNAN

## TIRE IRONY

*The only time I have a flat  
Is when the spare is just like that.*

— WARREN TAYLOR

## MARITAL ETIQUETTE

A newly-elected New England congressman took his rather puritanical wife to a swank party. His sedate mate sat on his right, and, on his left he was somewhat startled to discover, a well-known strip-teaser gowned in the most extreme décolleté.

The unsophisticated statesman shot several surreptitious glances at the fair

damsel and several times he opened his mouth to speak. But at the sight of so much feminine loveliness so boldly displayed, he was struck dumb.

Suddenly the perspiring politician felt a stiff jab in the ribs and heard the voice of his better half.

"Henry!" she hissed. "For Heaven's sake, talk to that hussy or they'll think she's your wife!"

— FRANCIS GERARD

## PRECARIOUS

*Now getting his brand new dentures  
He thinks they are just about right;  
But alas, poor man, he ventures  
To squeeze without biting real tight!*

— OLIVER WORDEN

## HOW TO TELL A COMMUNIST

A communist is a person who can read the handwriting on the wall — if it is in Russian. He believes in American free enterprise, which he takes to mean freedom for him to carry out any enterprise that will help to destroy America.

A communist is enthusiastic about life in Russia, but if you suggest that he go back where he came from, he either admits he has never been there or breaks out in a cold sweat and clutches you by the knees. He draws a fine line between

expansion by imperialism and by popular revolution; it is known as the Party Line.

A communist believes in streamlining government by reducing political parties to one. He would likewise cut down the complexity of balloting by 50 percent; on all propositions involving a vote of "Yes" or "No," the "No" would be eliminated.

A communist wants peace in all the countries of the world — a piece of this country and a piece of that one. His great ambition is One World — all Stalin's.

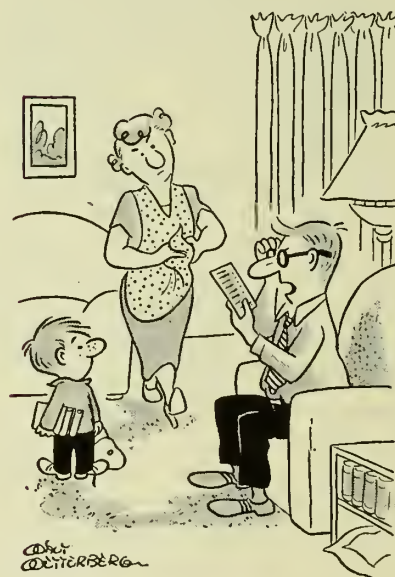
You can tell a communist, but you can't tell him much.

— RICHARD ARMOUR

## RIPPLED FENDERS

*A good driver, John — never over 35,  
More like him should be alive.  
But now he's inactive and in some pain;  
He made a left turn from the right hand lane.*

— ROBERT H. PRESCOTT



*"D, C, D, D, A' — Here! What's this  
'A' in Sex Education?"*

## SANITARY SHORTCAKE

Whenever one of the higher ranking officers in our Texas camp had a birthday, the mess sergeant celebrated by having the cooks prepare something special. On one of these occasions, I was on KP, and the cook informed us to walk lightly. He had a huge shortcake baking in the oven.

However, when it came time to test the cake to see if it was ready to take from the oven, all the cooks were busy with other chores so one of them shouted over to us, "One of you guys see if the cake is done."

"I'll do it," said one of the privates. "What do I do?"

"Just stick a knife into it and see if it comes out clean."

No one paid any attention to the private and about ten minutes later a cook shouted, "Did the knife come out clean?"

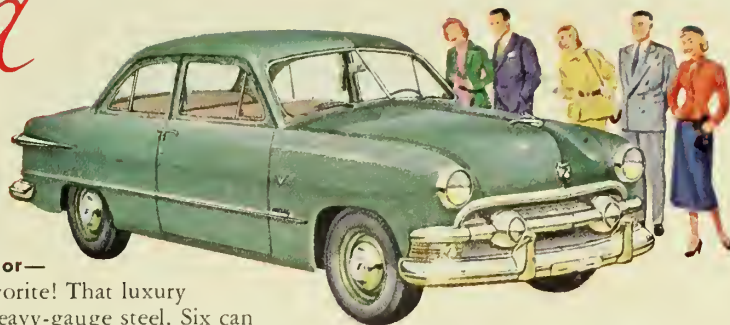
"You bet it did," answered the private. "It came out so clean, I stuck all the other dirty knives into it too."

— STANLEY J. MEYER



*"Come on for a ride, Martha. I just had the batteries recharged and  
I'm going to open her up!"*

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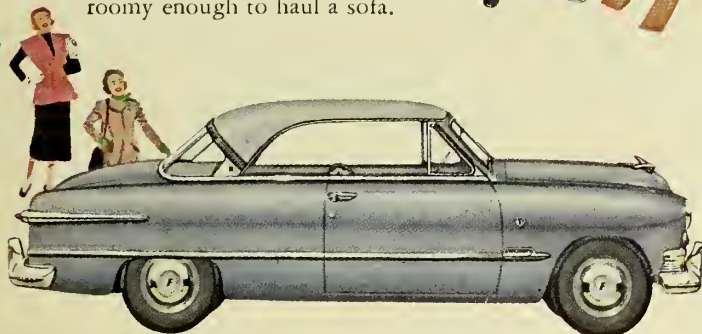
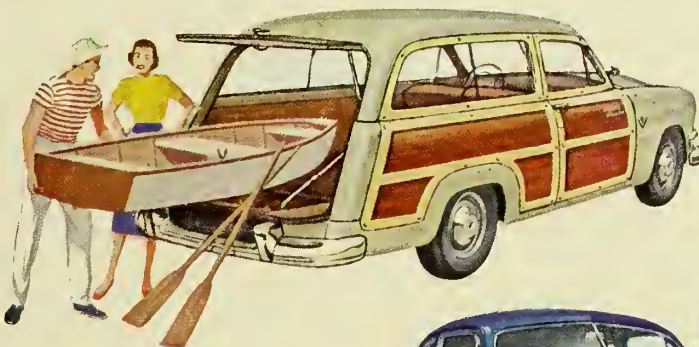


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You could pay a lot more and still not get a choice of engines like Ford's 100-h.p. V-8 or 95-h.p. Six. What's more, you can have Conventional Drive, Overdrive or Fordomatic Drive.

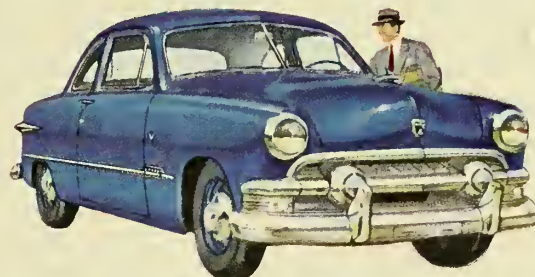
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